The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

ARREST OF COUNT VON ARNIM—EJECTMENT OF THE CATHOLIC VICAR OF POSEN.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Stettin announces that a domiciliary visit has, as the result of a judicial decision, been made to the residence of Count Von Arnim, and that the Count himself has been arrested.

The Catholic Vicar of Posen, having disobeyed an order to leave the Province within twelve hours, has been forcibly ejected.

DETAILS OF THE ARREST OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The *National Zeitung* and *Post*, of Berlin, state that Count von Arnim was arrested on the charge of embezzling important State papers.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette* reports that four Berlin policemen and two functionaries of the Foreign Office appeared last Sunday at Count Von Arnim's estate, Nassenheid, and demanded a number of letters signed by Bismarck, and sent to Von Arnim while he was Embassador. The letters relate to the Count's private affairs, and were to be used as the basis for certain legal proceedings, which their possessor has already instituted. The Count replied to the officers' summons that the papers were not in his house. He refused to tell where they were, and declared he would not surrender them. The Police made a long and fruitless search of the premises, and then conducted the Count to Berlin, where he was lodged in a police station. The Count's residence in Berlin was also searched, but the papers were not found; only a private letter-book was seized.

The members of the Von Arnim family have petitioned the Emperor for the prisoner's release on the ground that his health is bad and confinement dangerous.

The tribunal at Treves has decided to release Bishop Eberhard and remit his fine. It is not ascertained whether the Bishop will be discharged or the public prosecutor appeal to a higher court.

THE EMPEROR'S PROPOSED VISIT TO ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The truth of the report that the Emperor William has declined to visit Rome this Autumn is denied.

ANOTHER REASON ASSIGNED FOR THE VAN VAN ARNIM ARREST.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—According to reports received by way of Vienna, the Count Von Arnim is under arrest because he was about to publish a book containing documents damaging to Prince Bismarck.

PRINCE BISMARCK ASKS EXPLANATIONS OF A CONTEMPLATED ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Standard* publishes a report that the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, is to marry the son of the Ex-King of Hanover, and supplements it with a rumor that Bismarck has asked for explanations of the proposed alliance.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNCILS GENERAL—DEFEAT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The elections for the Councils General were held yesterday. Returns have been received thus far from but 170 districts. They are slightly in favor of the Conservatives. The large towns like Nantes, Lyons, Lille, and Bordeaux, were carried by the Republicans, while the Conservatives were successful in the Departments. The Duke De Aumale was elected in the Department of Oise. Prince Bonaparte defeated Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION FOR THE COUNCILS GENERAL.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Sufficient returns of the elections for the Councils General have been received to indicate results in about 700 districts.

The Republicans have lost many seats, particularly in Finisètre, Nièvre, Charente, Inférieure, Gironde, and Vaucluse. In the councils of the two last departments they have lost their former majorities and will be unable to nominate the Presidents of those bodies as heretofore. The Bonapartists have almost everywhere profited by these reverses. The Monarchists have made very little progress. The Conservatives have been successful in eight out of twelve districts in the Department of Indre-et-Loire. The Republicans, however, have gained several seats in the Côtes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Vilame, Somme, Nord, and Oise.

Eighty members of the Right in the National Assembly and seventy of the Left sought for election to the Councils General. About thirty of the Right, including M. Haentjens, a Bonapartist, and twenty of the Left, among them MM. Millaud and Buisson, Radicals, were defeated.

The Marquis De Noailles was elected at Bayonne on the Republican ticket.

MM. Depeyre, Desseiligny, and Magne, members of the late Broglie Ministry, and Baragnon, Legitimist, have been successful.

A second ballot will be required in the Department of Sarthe, where M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, was a candidate.

All the members of the last Council General of the Bouches-du-Rhône, which was dissolved by M. Fourton, late Minister of the Interior, have been re-elected.

Many of the Mayors who were dismissed by the Duke De Broglie have been elected to seats in the councils, the people taking this method of protesting against the governmental nomination of Mayors.

It is believed that the final result will show that little change on the whole has been made in the political complexion of the councils, the gains of the Republicans balancing their losses. The operation of the new Electoral law has not proved so unfavorable to the Republicans as they feared.

Ex-President Thiers soon leaves for Italy. It is said that the object of his journey is to remove the objections of the European powers to the establishment of the Republic in France.

NEWSPAPER REPORT OF THE RESULT.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5:30 A. M.—A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* says official reports announce the election of 450 Conservatives and 300 Republicans to the Councils General.

The *Times* special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Republicans have really gained more seats than any other party.

M. Janvier De La Motte, the famous Prefect, is elected to the Council-General of Maine-et-Loir.

The Republicans carried Marseilles, Amiens, and Rouen.

ITALY.

SIGNOR MINGHETTI ON THE FINANCES AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

ROME, Oct. 5.—A banquet was given at the town of Legnano on Saturday last to Signor Minghetti, President of the Council and Minister of Finance. In a speech delivered on the occasion Signor Minghetti said it was estimated there would be a deficit in the revenues in the year 1875 of fifty-four millions of lire, which will probably be reduced by thirty-two millions from uncollected taxes and other resources. The balance, twenty-two millions of lire, will it is expected, be covered by Octroi and Customs duties. The Minister alluded to the abnormal condition of affairs in Rome, and declared that he feared neither the red nor black spectres, the coming of which had been predicted. He promised the enactment of new and stringent laws against the bands of assassins now operating in various parts of the country.

GARIBALDI URGES VOTING FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS AS DEPUTIES.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Gen. Garibaldi has issued a manifesto requesting the electors to hasten to the polls at the coming elections for the Chamber of Deputies, and vote for those now in prison for political offenses.

DENMARK.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE KING IN PERSON.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The session of the Danish Parliament was opened to-day. The speech from the Throne was delivered by his Majesty King Christian in person. He alluded with gratification to his recent visit to Iceland, and announced that he brought the greetings of that colony and of the Faroe Islands to the mother country. He hoped there would be harmonious co-operation on the part of the new Ministry and Parliament. The foreign relations of Denmark were friendly. The existing situation prevented a settlement of the Schleswig question, but there was still reason to hope for a satisfactory solution.

SPAIN.

REPORTED MUTINY IN THE CARLIST CAMP—DON CARLOS BADLY WOUNDED.

SANTANDER, Oct. 5.—Reports have reached here that a mutiny has broken out in the Carlist camp at Durango, and that Don Carlos was wounded by one of the mutineers.

In official quarters here it is stated that Don Carlos' wound is serious, the ball having penetrated the stomach.

A CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—A Carlist force, 4,000 strong, have attacked the town of Vich, in Catalonia, and met with a decided repulse, suffering a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PANIC IN SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There is a panic at the Stock Exchange in South American stocks, in consequence of the insurrection in the Argentine States.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Four persons were burned to death during a fire in the town of Paisley, Scotland, last night.

DEATH OF "BARRY CORNWALL."

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Bryan Waller Proctor, well known as "Barry Cornwall," the English author, is dead. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The *Daily Telegraph's* rumor that the Duke of Northumberland was to become a Roman Catholic is pronounced false.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

FORMIDABLE CHARACTER OF THE INSURRECTION—EXCITEMENT IN BUENOS AYRES—FOREIGNERS SEEKING PASSPORTS TO ESCAPE CONSCRIPTION.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 4.—The situation of affairs in Buenos Ayres is desperate. The Government is taking vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. All the Government offices and commercial houses are closed. The Government has issued an order extending the time on all commercial credits.

One regiment of national troops has revolted and gone over to the insurgents.

Foreigners are hastening to their respective Consulates to get passports to protect them against the universal conscription which is to be enforced. There have been several disturbances in the streets of Buenos Ayres. Many persons of prominence have been arrested on suspicion of favoring the insurgents.

Cols. Rocco and Borjes are marching against the rebels. Vice President Alsina remains at the head of the National Guard. The rebel squadron is commanded by Gellyobes.

The insurgents are purchasing steamers and arms, and are recruiting at Montevideo.

TURKEY.

THE RIGHT OF SUCCESSION—THE SULTAN RECONCILED TO THE LAWFUL HEIR.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The *New Free Press* to-day publishes the following special dispatch from Constantinople:

"Partly through the good offices of the English Minister the Sultan has become reconciled to his nephew, Mohammed Murad Effendi, the legal heir to the Turkish throne. The Sultan has sworn to respect that right, and Mohammed Murad Effendi has promised that the sons of the Sultan shall retain their rank and palaces.

The Dowager Sultana vainly opposed this arrangement.

The Sultan is ill, and requires complete rest.

It is stated that the arrangement in regard to the succession was made in consequence of the precarious condition of the Sultan's health.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

THIRTY-FIVE CONGREGATIONS IN THE JURA.

GENEVA, Oct. 5.—The Old Catholics now have thirty-five congregations in the Jura.

EGYPT.

THREATENED DISASTROUS INUNDATION—THE NILE RISING.

CAIRO, Oct. 5.—The water in the Nile is rising above the usual point reached in the periodical overflow, and there are grave fears of a disastrous inundation. The Government is lending its assistance to prevent danger to the country.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE STEAMER SCOTIA UNDER SAIL WITH A BROKEN SHAFT—THE ONTARIO LOSES HER PROPELLER—OTHER DISASTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Cunard line steamship Scotia is proceeding up the Channel for Liverpool under sail, having broken her shaft.

The steam-ship Ontario, from Quebec for Liverpool, was spoken yesterday sixty-five miles from Slyne Head, County of Galway, Ireland, disabled, having lost her screw. Tugs have been sent to her assistance.

The British schooner Pickwick, which sailed from Richmond Sept. 1, for Santos, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 8th ult. Her crew have arrived at Plymouth.

MONTEVIDEO, South America, Oct. 4—The British ship Trowbridge, from Newcastle, England, July 22, and the French bark General Chanzy, from Marseilles May 25, both for San Francisco, have put into this port leaky. The General Chanzy was compelled to throw overboard a portion of her cargo.

THE DISABLED STEAMERS IN PORT.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Evening.—The steamships Ontario and Scotia, previously reported partially disabled, have arrived—the former off Fastnet, and the latter at Liverpool.

MOROCCO.

EXPORTATION OF CEREALS FORBIDDEN FOR THREE YEARS.

MOROCCO, Oct. 5.—The Sultan has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of cereals from Morocco for three years.

CUBA.

THE FINANCES—THE TAX ON CAPITAL—TOBACCO CONTRACT.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The Captain-General has decided that the tax on capital must be paid in gold, if property is valued in gold, with the privilege that one-sixth of the tax may be paid in Treasury bills at their nominal value. The property, if valued in paper, must pay the tax in paper, with the allowance of one-sixth of the amount in Treasury bills at their nominal value.

The *Diario* says; "Up to the 29th ult. a little over $300,000 had been received in the Treasury from two quarterly payments of the five per cent. tax on capital. Doubtless additional sums have come in since; but still the total is insufficient. The tax-payers do not realize the inconvenience caused by tardy payments. We must frankly say that up to the present hour we have cause for censure, where we only desire to be able to praise."

Proposals for the sale of 9,000,000 kilograms of Virginia and Kentucky leaf tobacco will be received until the 28th inst. The conditions are published in the official gazette, of Madrid, in its issue of Sept. 26. Delivery is to commence in January, 1875.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Smith & Co.'s steam saw mill at Berwick, Kings County, N. S., has been destroyed by fire.

A mill partially burned in Bristol, R. I., yesterday morning, was fully insured in the Manufacturers' and Mutual Companies.

According to the Boston *Journal's* records of fires during the month of September, 1874, the losses by fire in New-England aggregate $1,074,700.

The Namquit steam cotton mill in Bristol, owned by the Richmond Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of about $20,000.

The Anaguatucket Mill, in North Kingstown, R. I., run by Syria H. Vaughan, for the manufacture of warps and yarn, was burned yesterday. There was an insurance on the stock and machinery for $7,000.

About fifty small frame houses, in two blocks, bound by Franklin, Liberty, St. Andrew, and Jackson streets, New-Orleans, were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The property is mostly insured in local companies.

A fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on Byrd street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Richmond, Va., destroyed four brick business houses, with the rear outhouses, and three frame tenement-houses. The loss is estimated at $15,000; partially insured.

The brass foundry and hardware house of Kupferle & Boisselier, of No. 809 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo., took fire at 10:30 o'clock last night, and was completely gutted before the flames were subdued. Neither value of stock, amount of damage or insurance can be ascertained to-night. A large number of the chiefs of fire departments from other cities were spectators of the fire.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against the proprietors of the Reading *Eagle* for libeling Christian K. Ross.

John Sinclair, chief shifter on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, lost both of his legs at Lowell, yesterday, by the brake breaking and precipitating him under the cars.

The schooner Georgiana, from a Nova Scotian port, for Rockland, Me., loaded with coal, was totally wrecked on Mount Desert last Wednesday. The crew escaped.

The Mayor of Providence, on Wednesday evening, vetoed the resolution to build a City Hall, but both Boards of the City Council concurred in passing it over the veto.

In Burwillville, R. I., yesterday, Trial Justice Alexander Eddy, of Gloucester, was held for trial on four complaints for neglecting and refusing to issue warrants under the Prohibitory law.

Before United States Commissioner Hallett in Boston, yesterday morning, Capt. Sherburne, of the American ship Magellan, was held in $500 for flogging an ordinary seaman on the high seas.

The Second Brigade, National Guards, of Pennsylvania, were inspected at Edgely, in East Park, Philadelphia, to-day, and reviewed by Gov. Hartranft. The brigade turned out 900 strong.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Board of Trade yesterday, B. F. Nourse was elected President, and John Cummings and Edward Kemble Vice Presidents. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, J. S. Ropes, who made an address.

A private letter received in Chicago, from Hon. Joseph Medill, dated Sept. 19, states that it was his intention to sail for New-York about the 1st of October, with the expectation of reaching home about the middle of the month. His family will remain in Europe for the present.

A NOVEL SUIT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 5.—A novel case is on the docket of the Circuit Court to be held here in a few days. The action is against John D. Swain, foreman of the iron platers at this naval station, by John E. Rider, who claims that Swain secured his appointment through his (Rider's) influence with certain authorities in Washington, and Rider further alleges that he expended $300 in traveling and incidental expenses in going to Washington to get this appointment for Swain. Rider brings suit to recover his expenses.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Oct. 5.—President Dillon, Jay Gould, and Oliver Ames, accompanied by General Superintendent Clark, General Freight Agent Vining, General Passenger Agent Kimball, and the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived here last night, and will remain until Tuesday, at which time they expect to meet Superintendent Towne and other officials of the Central Pacific Railroad, to consult on matters affecting the interests of the two roads.

COTTON MILLS ON SHORT TIME.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5.—The cotton mills generally of this State commenced to-day running on two-thirds time. There are few exceptions.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 5.—The Continental and Lincoln Mills are running half time. The Androscoggin will commence running two-thirds time on Tuesday, and the other mills will follow.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

LIGHT VOTE AND MANY SPLIT TICKETS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—The vote here was light on the town election, but there has never been a local contest where there was more personal strife among candidates. There were so many split tickets that the vote was not declared officially at the Town Clerk's office, till midnight. The Republicans elected first Selectman by a gain of more than four hundred over last year, and carried the Fifth Ward, for the first time, to the surprise of everybody.

From the State at large returns are not sufficient to indicate gains and losses. The constitutional amendment is probably carried by a large majority. Many towns voted against license under the local option clause of the License law.

REPUBLICAN GAINS EVERYWHERE—THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION AFFECTING REPRESENTATION PROBABLY ADOPTED—THE LICENSE QUESTION.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—At the town elections in Eastern Connecticut to-day there were slight but general Republican gains. The constitutional amendment was generally favored by large majorities. In Norwich the Republican gains foot up 100, but the town unexpectedly votes against license.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—The town elections in Connecticut to-day were for town officers, and local questions entered largely into the choice of these, so that political lines were not closely adhered to. Each party considered it an advantage to secure the Town Clerk and Board of Selectmen, as these form a Board of Registration, or the final Board of Appeals to decide the qualifications of electors at the regular State elections. The towns also voted on a constitutional amendment giving towns of over 5,000 inhabitants two Representatives in the Legislutare. Meriden, Vernon, and Derley are the only towns whose representatives will be immediately increased by its adoption. This amendment is probably adopted, though some of the smaller towns voted against it. Several of the towns also voted on the question of licensing liquor-selling, the State leaving this to be decided by the vote of each town. In classing towns as Republican or Democratic, it is meant that one or the other party has the majority of the Board of Selectmen, counting the Town Clerk also.

East Hartford, Democratic; constitutional amendment, 157 yes, 2 no. No license.

Bloomfield, Democratic; constitutional amendment, 70 yes, 23 no.

Newington, Democratic; constitutional amendment, 71 yes, 4 no.

West Hartford, Republican; constitutional amendment, 20 yes, 70 no.

New Britain, Democratic.

Meriden—Town Clerk, Republican; majority of Selectmen Democratic; constitutional amendment, 1,527 yes, 6 no.

THE RESULT IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—At the town and city election here to-day, H. G. Lewis was re-elected Mayor, Ex-Mayor Fitch having declined the citizens' nomination this morning. The citizens elected their City Clerk, Town Clerk, and Auditor, and two Selectmen. The town voted in favor of licenses, 3,221 to 1,504, and in favor of the constitutional amendment by 4,211 to 191.

REPUBLICAN TOWN CLERK ELECTED IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—In Hartford the Republicans elect the Town Clerk by 100 majority, and First Selectman by 200, and one Constable. The First Selectman is a salaried officer here, and is the principal executive officer of the town. This officer was Democratic last year. All the other officers are Democratic by majorities ranging from 10 to 300. On the Constitutional amendment the vote was 2,752 yes to 140 nos; on the license question, 2,401 yes to 1,106 no.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

LATEST VIEWS OF THE COMPLEXION OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The friends of Loring are by no means despondent at the showing of the test of delegates to the Worcester Convention against him. They claim that he has more than he is credited with; that the Butler men will all go for him, and that if a too strong effort is not made for Dawes as a compromise or for Sanford, all the "antis" will go for him in a body, and his chances are not so poor after all. The list of the anti-Talbot men, in which is included those who have promised to vote for Loring at the start, and the Butler men, foots up 239; the Talbot men 447, and the uninstructed 131. The Talbot men will work zealously to press a vote early, and before that to split up the opposition among several candidates. There will, no doubt, be a strong team of workers for Dawes, and a good pull will be made for Sanford. The friends of the different candidates will have head-quarters as two years ago, and very likely the "night before" will much resemble that on that occasion. Probably a large number of delegates will gather at Worcester in the late trains to-morrow night, and the feeling of the pulses will begin early.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Of 770 delegates to the Republican State Convention 344 are for Talbot, 247 are unpledged, 85 anti-Talbot, 74 for Loring, and 20 for Butler. This estimate was prepared this evening in the *Advertiser* office, and is based upon the instructions given delegates in caucus. The *Globe* makes a much stronger showing for Talbot, which, it claims, is based on its own investigations.

MR. GASTON ACCEPTS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Mr. William Gaston's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts was made public to-day. It was dated Sept. 21. He says:

"I accept the nomination. I think that in this letter I need only express my approval of the resolutions adopted by the convention and reaffirm the views contained in my letter of acceptance of a similar nomination made last year. By earnest and energetic efforts to restore purity into the administration of public affairs, to relieve the Commonwealth from the reproach which a partial and dishonest enforcement of some of its laws has brought upon it, and by proper legislation to guard and protect public morals, restrain intemperance and crime, and by endeavoring to accomplish the other important reforms mentioned in the resolution of the convention, the party will deserve success."

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS AND MR. TALBOT.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist Preachers of Boston and vicinity to-day, the question "How far is it wise for ministers to act politically for the suppression of intemperance?" was discussed and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That, as Baptist Ministers and friends of temperance, anxious for the best interests of the State, we earnestly desire the nomination and election of Lieut. Gov. Talbot as our next Governor.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Charles Place, of Somerset County, was, on Saturday, nominated for Congress by the Fourth District Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The Democratic and "Independent" Congressional Conventions were held in the First, Second, and Third Illinois Districts to-day. Bernard Caulfield was nominated in the First, Carter P. Harrison in the Second, and J. V. Lemoyne in the Third. These districts are now represented respectively by Messrs. Rice, Ward, and Farwell.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Democratic County Convention this afternoon made the following nominations: For Congress, Hon. Asher P. Nichols; State Senator, Hon. A. P. Lanning; District Attorney, Daniel N. Lockwood.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 5.—The colored people of Knoxville have petitioned Rev. George L. Levere, a Presbyterian minister, to run for Congress in the Second District. There are about 4,000 colored and 16,000 white voters in that district.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 5.—The Democrats of the Fourth District have renominated Col. Thomas W. Gunter for Congress.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Newton H. Green was nominated to-day for member of Assembly by the Republicans of Genesee County.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 5.—The Democratic committees of this district have nominated William E. Fink, of Perry County, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. J. Jewett.

MISSISSIPPI.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN CORINTH—THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN EIGHT YEARS.

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 5.—The municipal election here to-day was hotly contested, and resulted in a complete victory for the Conservative ticket, for the first time in eight years.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. DIX AND STAFF AT BUFFALO—THE REVIEW TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—This evening at 4:15 o'clock Gov. John A. Dix, accompanied by Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, arrived in this city, and was met at the depot by E. C. Sprague, Esq., Gen. Howard, of the Eighth Military Division, and Mr. James N. Matthews. They proceeded to Mr. Sprague's residence, and the Governor remained quietly in-doors during the evening. He is in excellent health and spirits, and not greatly fatigued with his trip. He spent a couple of hours driving about Rochester yesterday, and will probably see something of Buffalo to-morrow. His staff, Gen. William Morris, Inspector General; Kilburn Knox, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Rufus H. King, Paymaster General; Gen. J. H. Wood, Judge Advocate; Gen. N. G. Dunn, Engineer in Chief; Gen. Henry Heath, Commissary General; Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. H. K. Hopkins, Aid de Camp; Gen. Sidney De Kay, Military Secretary, arrived, and were met at the depot by Major Rich and Major Cornell, of Gen. Rogers' staff, and escorted to the Tifft House, where they are staying. Major John F. Rathbone, who has also arrived, is stopping with the Governor at Mr. Sprague's. Gen. J. N. Knapp and Gen. W. M. Smith are expected to arrive to-morrow. The programme is not entirel yarranged, but will be as announced. The review will take place at 3 o'clock on that portion of the park known as the parade. Gen. Brinkner and members of his staff, of Rochester, are expected to participate. In the evening the Thirty-first Brigade will give a reception at their club rooms to the Governor and Staff. The Governor will leave at 7 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, to review the militia at Rochester.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE GULF COAST—THE PATIENTS AT PENSACOLA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The port of Pascagoula, Miss., which has been rigidly quarantined against for some time, is reported entirely free from yellow fever by the Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, who was dispatched to that port by the Treasury Department to take proper precautions against the spread of the disease. He recommends that the quarantine be at once raised, and characterizes its establishment as the result of a "big scare." The health of the Gulf coast has rarely been better than during the past season, Pensacola being the only point at which "Yellow Jack" has secured a foothold. Key West, notwithstanding it was threatened with a visitation by the outbreak on the Ticonderoga, has entirely escaped, and the same may be said of all ports, with the exception noted, from Florida to the Rio Grande.

Telegrams received at the Navy Department this morning from Capt. A. A. Semmes, Executive Officer, Pensacola Navy-yard, announce that Lieut. Commander Kellogg is still very sick, but some hopes of his recovery are entertained. Paymaster McMahon is quite sick. Lieut. Commander Barclay is doing very well. Three sailors are seriously sick. One sailor was attacked on Saturday. There are fifteen convalescents. A dispatch received this afternoon from Capt. Semmes says that Lieut. Commander Kellogg, and Miller, a fireman, are desperately ill. Robertson, ordinary seaman, is seriously ill. Moore, machinist of the Ajax, is dead.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

FOREIGN CLUBS TO BE REPRESENTED—MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 5.—Commodore James M. Ferguson, who recently returned from Europe, made a report to-night to the Naval Board of the Schuylkill Navy, to the effect that the invitation of the navy to foreign clubs to participate in the great international regatta in 1876 had been warmly received, and that from conversations and interviews he had had with gentlemen abroad he was satisfied that foreign clubs would be represented. At the meeting to-night a committee was appointed to make all the arrangements for the international regatta.

There are indications that the movement to establish a public Marine School in this city will be carried to a successful issue. The joint committee appointed by the Board of Trade and citizens' meeting, have met and appointed a committee to whom the preliminary work is intrusted. This committee will make an application for an act of incorporation, and it is thought that the Governor of the State will apply to the General Government for a school-ship.

CENTENNIAL OF THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The last session of the General Court of Massachusetts under British rule was held in Salem 100 years ago this morning. That body resolved itself into the first Provincial Congress ever held, and commemorative services were held in Essex Institute this evening. Profs. Bowles, Hager, Putnam, and Morse, J. Wingate Thornton, Dr. Wheatland, Judge Otis P. Lord, Mayor Cogswell, and others were present. The historical address was delivered by Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Vice President of the Essex Institute.

A POLICEMAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SEVERELY INJURED.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 5.—At the Oswego Fair Grounds on Saturday last John Bagley created a disturbance and Policemen Hogsit and Westfall attempted to arrest him. He attacked them in a most brutal manner with a knife, with which he completely disemboweled Hogsit, and cut several severe gashes in the abdomen and back of Westfall, penetrating his lungs. Hogsit died immediately, and Westfall is beyond recovery. Bagley was arrested, and is now in jail.

GEN. SHALER INSPECTING CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 5.—To-day Gen. Shaler, of New-York, accompanied by the Fire Commissioners and several members of the Citizens' Association, made a complete tour of the city, visiting different engine-houses, inspecting apparatus, and taking note of the number of men, &c.; also taking observations of the portions of the city supposed to be particularly liable to danger from fire. So far as could be learned from conversations with Gen. Shaler to-night he considers the business portion of the city well built, and as little liable to be injured by fire as a similar part of any city; but the south-western part of the city, in which is situated what is commonly known as the lumber district, he appears to think presents very great facilities for starting destructive fires. He thinks there are too few fire-engines in the city, and that the engines are not sufficiently manned. He declines to give any opinion as to the sufficiency of the water supply or the size of the mains, as these matters are to be made the subject of a practical test to-morrow. The Fire Patrol, under the control of the local bureau of underwriters, was the subject of the highest commendation by Gen. Shaler. To-morrow, as above stated, there will be a practical test of the water-works, and in the evening Gen. Shaler will leave for New-York.

WASHINGTON.

NO VACANCIES IN THE POST OFFICE—REAMS OF APPLICATIONS—CONTRACT BIDDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Over 10,000 letters relating to official business were received in yesterday and to-day's mail at the Post Office Department. This extraordinary number is largely made up of quarterly returns and orders for stamps. Postmaster General Jewell begs for mercy in the matter of applications for the appointment of special agents of the Post Office Department. He says there are now more special agents in service than are needed or can be paid out of the appropriation applicable to this purpose, and the scores of applications that he receives weekly from personal and political friends serve merely to swell the hundreds already on file, and can have no special attention, as he intends that such appointments shall be made only as the interests of the department may dictate.

IRRESPONSIBLE MAIL CONTRACT BIDDERS.

Gov. Jewell is daily in receipt of letters and telegrams from Senators and Representatives, commending the tone and purpose of his recent letter in regard to postmasters' carelessness in certifying to the responsibility of irresponsible mail bidders.

EXTENSION OF THE HENRY RIFLE PATENT.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of Tyler Henry, of New-Haven, Conn., for magazine fire-arms. The extension of this patent, which is commonly known as the Henry rifle, has been vigorously contested by the Burton Arms Company and other rival interests.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, all its Judges, Wells, Rayner, Ryerson, Porter, and Baldwin, in attendance, have been in session during the week past at its court rooms, No. 1,514 H street, in this city. It has been engaged in preliminary work. A large number of claims have been filed, and others are being received through the mails from attorneys each day, coming from Portland, Boston, New-Bedford, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco. No trials have yet been had, although the Judges seem inclined to go forward as promptly as practicable. The testimony in most of the cases will be written or printed, and some of it, especially the resisting part of it coming from the United States, will be taken from the Departments of State, Navy, and War, and may be quite voluminous. Something may also be drawn from the archives of the Confederacy. Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, on behalf of the Government, and quite a number of attorneys for the claimants have been present. The claimants do not seem inclined to urge forward their cases for speedy adjudication, but seem to feel their way cautiously, and evince a desire to get various important constructions settled in advance before proceeding to take the testimony on which their cases will stand or fall. As very important interests and large amounts are involved in the action of the court, abundant time should be given for the preparation of the cases and the careful canvassing of the testimony. In the end such a course will tend to the protection of Government interests, the dispatch of business, and best subserve the purposes of justice.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Commissioners to settle the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company write to a correspondent that it is impossible yet to say when the first dividend will be paid. They have now only $45,000 in the treasury, and $600,000 are required as the basis of a dividend of twenty per cent. In the present condition of the money market, and on account of the high rate of taxation in the District of Columbia, the collections are slow and very small. So it will take a long time to raise sufficient funds to make such dividend. The approximate liabilities on the 11th of July were $2,800,000, and the assets $2,700,000. While much will be lost in collections, a considerable sum will be realized in accumulated interest. As a matter of economy it has been determined to close the thirty-three branches at the end of this month, by which a saving of at least $150,000 will be effected.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,542,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,905,000; coin, (including $26,513,800 in coin certificates,) $77,903,419; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $566,563.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has again risen in the North-west, with colder, partly cloudy weather and northerly winds. The slight depression remains on Lake Huron, with warmer, cloudy weather, rain, and southerly winds on the lower lakes, and north-west winds and cloudy weather on the upper lakes. Falling barometer, winds backing to east and south-east, with cool and clear weather, prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Clear, cool weather, diminishing pressure, and variable winds prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and Cincinnati, and fallen at Pittsburg and Morgantown.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-east and southerly winds, with partly and increasingly cloudy weather, with rain in the western portion.

For New-England, falling barometer, easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lakes, falling barometer, south-west winds, lower temperature, cloudy weather and rain.

For the upper lakes and north-west, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cloudy weather, and clearing in the afternoon.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, south-west and west winds, cooler and cloudy weather.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, light, variable winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	53°	46°	3:30 P. M.	72°	57°
6 A. M.	55°	45°	6 P. M.	64°	56°
9 A. M.	64°	49°	9 P. M.	67°	53°
12 M.	68°	54°	12 P. M.	62°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.......51⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......63⅛°

WINTER APPROACHING.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Ice formed in some parts of New-Hampshire last night.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5.—The weather here this morning is quite cool, the thermometer indicating 41°, and a white frost was visible in this vicinity.

THE SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION OF MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The steam-ship Yazoo, at Quarantine, from New-Orleans, via Havana, has on board F. Dias Corarrubin, (chief;) Augustin Borroso, F. Baines, M. F. Teal, and Thomas D. Borden, members of the Scientific Commission of Mexico, to observe the transit of Venus, en route for China.

THE SOUTHERN TERROR.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EDGEFIELD (S. C.) AFFAIR.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY AN ATTACK ON THE CABIN OF A COLORED CAPTAIN OF MILITIA—THE ARMY OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT AS A MEDIATOR.

The following dispatch is from the General Press Agent in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A report received by Attorney General Williams through the War Department, from the army officer commanding in the Edgefield district, South Carolina, dated Sept. 21, in regard to the recent troubles on the Glover plantation there, says:

When I reached the scene of trouble, bands of armed white and colored men were assembling from every direction. The former numbered at least 300. Of the latter I saw only about seventy-five or eighty, but am satisfied that a much larger number was concealed in the woods, judging from the bold front they presented. I at once proceeded to find the leader of the colored people—one Ned Tannant—but was unable to see him that night. I then proceeded to Mr. Glover's house, where a part of the white forces were bivouacked. In conjunction with some of the best citizens of this party, I talked the matter over, and I am happy to say that their wise counsels prevailed with their men. This morning about daybreak the white forces united, and the subject was again talked over. I then proposed to have one or two of the whites accompany me, and have a talk with the blacks so as to prevent bloodshed and arrive at a proper understanding. This was accepted at once. Accompanied by three of the whites I met this man, Tannant, and after a protracted private interview in which he stated his version of the difficulty, it was finally agreed to disband both parties, which was done, but, I must say, reluctantly on the part of the whites. Both parties are well armed. In fact, the whole country is perfectly organized and ready to take the field at any time. The blacks (Militia) are armed by the State."

The officer, in conclusion, says:

"After a careful investigation of the difficulty, I am satisfied the facts are as follows: Ned Tannant, a Captain of the Militia and a delegate to the late Republican Convention at Columbia, S. C., a very prominent negro, and living on the Glover Plantation, had an attack made on his cabin on Saturday night, the 19th inst., by a party of five white men, who discharged three pistol-shots into the door, and then made off. He suspected Glover and one Adams to have been of the party, and at once beat his drum as a signal for the negroes to assemble at his place; this being the signal previously agreed upon to meet emergencies of this sort, or, as Tannant states, to save his life. He assembled his men and sent runners out threatening vengeance against Glover and his family. Glover was not slow to learn the condition of affairs, and in turn, signaled his people. In a few hours the whole country was in the wildest state of excitement. During all this time nobody seemed to know the whereabouts of the County Sheriff. The general impression is that he has fled the county. I will endeavor, as heretofore, to reconcile the parties and preserve the peace to the best of my ability."

THE MURDERED ROUTE AGENT.

WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF NINE OF THE MURDERERS, INCLUDING THE SHERIFF OF SUMTER COUNTY.

The following dispatch is also from the General Press Agent in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following letter has been received at the Post Office Department from the special agent sent to investigate the murder of a colored route agent in Alabama about a month ago:

"I have just had warrants issued against nine of the murderers of Thomas Iney, including the Sheriff of this county, and will proceed to make the arrests immediately. The reign of terror existing in this county at present far exceeds anything of the kind I have ever seen. Armed bodies of men are riding over the country, and the colored people are afraid to go into the fields to save their crops from waste and ruin. The right of free speech is denied them, and many desire to return to slavery."

The foregoing letter is dated, "In the Woods, near Livingston, Sumter County, Ala., Sept. 29."

THE LOUISIANA COMPACT.

OPPOSITION OF THE WHITE LEAGUE DEMOCRATS—PROSPECT OF REPUDIATING IT ENTIRELY—DRILLING STILL IN PROGRESS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

We have received the following from our special correspondent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—This evening Gov. Kellogg sent a communication to the recently-appointed Advisory Board, in which he stated that he had been informed by the police authorities that the members of the various White League organizations continued to exercise and drill with arms in remote parts of the city; that he considered this a breach of the compromise entered into, and that he thought it would be well for the committee to take some action in the matter. On account of the illness of Dr. Bonzano, the umpire of the committee, no meeting was held; but there is one called for to-morrow, and unless the White League lodges discontinue drilling in the streets, it is believed the compromise will be dissolved. It has been well known for some days that the members of the order in this city were opposed to it. To-day information was received from the country districts which goes to show that all over the State the Democrats are strongly against the compromise.

The Nachitoches *Vindicator*, published in the interest of the White League, contains one editorial in which it is asserted that 3,000 United States troops will be necessary to keep the Kellogg officers in power in that parish. Other articles of a similar character have been published in different journals throughout the State. Congressman Darrall, who arrived from St. Martinsville this evening, stated to your correspondent that White League organizations were still under arms in his district, and under the command of Col. Deblanc, who commanded the party that encountered Kellogg's Metropolitans some months ago.

A general meeting of the League is called for to-morrow evening, and it is believed that the compromise will be denounced and repudiated.

During the entire evening the Democratic State Central Committee has been in session, and a warm discussion regarding the compromise was had. Mr. McEnery is said to have favored it. At midnight no conclusion had been arrived at.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE COMPROMISE.

The following is from the General Press Agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 5.—The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee to-night adopted a resolution approving of the action of the Conservative members of the Conference Committee, but protesting that their party is not responsible for the acts of lawlessness and intimidation, and against any interpretation to that effect being placed upon the language of the preamble of said agreement.

RAILROAD TOPICS.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINE—RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The annual report of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company had just been published. The following are the most material portions of the document:

"The number of miles now embraced in the system of railroads owned and controlled by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company is 1,989.88, of which the Chicago and North-western proper—inclusive of 85 miles of Chicago and Milwaukee road, and 356.60 miles of leased roads in Iowa, and 37.90 miles of extensions to the iron mines on the Peninsula—has 1,498.70 miles; and the proprietary roads 491.18 miles—as follows, viz.: The Iowa Midland has 68.80 miles; the North-western Union, 62.63 miles; the La Crosse, Trempeleau and Prescott, 29 miles, and the Winona and St. Peter railroad and Mankato Branch, 330.75 miles. Territorially, there are in the State of Illinois, 489 miles; in Iowa, 433.90 miles; in Wisconsin, 565.68 miles; in Michigan, 170.55 miles; in Minnesota, 292.25 miles; and in Dakota, 38.5 miles. The miles of railroad completed and brought into operation during the year were 136.06, consisting of 34.93 miles on the Chicago and North-western, 38.50 on the Winona and St. Peter, and 62.63 on the North-western Union road. The average length of road operated during the entire year was 1,952.05 miles; of which the Chicago and North-western operated 1,489.10, and the proprietary roads, 462.95 miles.

The gross earnings of the combined system for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of May, 1874, were $15,631,936 61; and the total charges for operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased roads, interest on bonds, and sinking fund account, amounted to $14,276,855 26, leaving a combined net profit for the year of $1,355,081 35. To the aggregate earnings of the year there were contributed by the Chicago and North-western, $14,351,523 33; Iowa Midland, $98,023 38; North-western Union, $165,049 07; La Crosse, Trempeleau and Prescott, $222,520 48; Winona and St. Peter, and Mankato Branch, $794,820 35; total, $15,631,936 61.

The gross earnings of the Chicago and North-western, exclusive of the earnings of the proprietary roads, were as follows: Passenger earnings, $3,426,824 35; freight earnings, $10,270,518 95; express earnings, $264,583 32; mail earnings, $266,568 08; miscellaneous earnings, $123,028 63; total, $14,351,523 33. The yearly charges were: For operating expenses, $8,883,790 03; for taxes, $387,054 88; for losses, Chicago fire of 1871, $5,074 75—being 64.21 per cent., $9,275,849 66—$5,075,673 67; for interest on bonds, $1,869,747 36; interest and exchange and gold premium, $201,939 18; rentals of Iowa roads, $1,049,649 31; sinking funds, $42,120; dividends in adjustment old Galena and C. U. R. R. stock, $464 84; total, $3,163,920 69; total balance, $1,911,752 98; from which deduct advances made to proprietary roads for expenses, interest, &c., during the year, amounting to $556,671 63, leaving the net profit for the year $1,355,081 35; to this add balance of income account of the combined roads on May 31, 1873, $764,264 91, showing a present surplus of income account of $2,119,346 26.

The capital stock of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, at the close of the fiscal year was $36,477,173 82, viz.: Common stock, $14,993,060 40; preferred stock, $21,484,113 42; total, $36,477,173 82, being an increase of $40 in the amount of common stock, and $50 in the amount of preferred stock, which represents scrip issued in adjustment of old dividends.

The following bonds have been retired and canceled during the year, viz.: Preferred sinking fund bonds, $2,800; Green Bay extension, $2,000; funded coupon, $6,700; Galena and Chicago Union, first mortgage, $82,000; Galena and Chicago Union, second mortgage, $84,000; Elgin and State Line, $1,500; Mississippi River Bridge bonds, $10,000; seven per cent. equipment bonds, $86,000; Chicago and Milwaukee, first mortgage, $335,000; Milwaukee and Chicago, second mortgage, $84,500; and Milwaukee and Chicago, third mortgage, $9,500. Total, $704,000.

In conformity with the trust deeds which provide for consolidating the above debts, the following bonds have been issued therefor, viz.: Consolidated sinking fund seven per cent., bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, maturing 1915, $275,000; consolidated seven per cent. bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, maturing 1898, $498,000; total issued, $773,000. The excess of bonds thus issued and sold, over the amount retired and cancelled, is $69,000 of Milwaukee consolidated bonds, which issue is protected by the company's deposit of $69,000 in cash, with the Trustee, to remain in his hands until a like amount of the bonds which mature in 1874 shall come in for redemption. The company has sold for the purposes of construction account, new equipment, and for steel rails purchased during the last year, the amount of $4,461,000 of its general consolidated gold bonds, making a total of $8,995,000 of the bonds of this issue outstanding on the 31st of May last.

The bonded debt of the company at the close of the fiscal year was $29,538,500, consisting of $14,693,500 of bonds bearing currency interest and $14,845,000 of gold bonds. The bonded debt of the proprietary roads at the same time was $14,625,000, consisting of $6,750,000 of bonds bearing interest in currency, (less $505,000 unsold,) and $7,875,000 of gold bonds. Aggregate of bonded debt outstanding, $43,658,500.

The total number of miles run by engines was 9,144,280, as follows: For passenger service, 2,119,760 miles; freight, 4,587,373 miles; wood, 102,112 miles; gravel, 354,722 miles; switching, 1,980,313 miles, being an increase of 1,591,194 miles, or 21 per cent. over the service of the preceding year.

An analysis of the earnings of the Chicago and North-western Company shows the following results: Receipts from first-class passengers, $2,786,237 35; second-class passengers, $311,513 70; excursion, $61,124 25; commutation, $267,949 05; freight, $10,163,717 39; transportation of milk, $106,801 56; express matter, $264,583 32; United States mails, $266,568 08; extra baggage, $13,338 65; miscellaneous sources, $109,189 98. Total, $14,351,523 33. Same items preceding year, $12,736,606 75. Increase 12.68 per cent., $1,614,916 58. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of $82,877 93 from passengers; an increase of $1,656,258 70 from freight, and an increase of $41,535 81 from other items.

The number of passengers and tons of freight carried was as follows: Number passengers carried, 1872-3, 2,479,202; 1873-4, 2,823,889; increase, 13.90 per cent., 344,687. Tons of freight carried, 1872-3, 2,958,390; 1873-4, 3,591,090; increase, 21.39 per cent., 632,700. Number of passengers carried one mile, 1872-3, 111,071,927; 1873-4, 109,134,533; decrease, 1.74 per cent., 1,937,394. Number tons of freight carried one mile, 1872-3, 366,475,480; 1873-4, 461,412,030; increase, 25.91 per cent., 94,936,550. Total number passengers and tons freight carried one mile, 1872-3, 477,547,407. Total number of passengers and tons of freight carried one mile, 1873-4, 570,546,563; increase, 19.47 per cent., 92,999,156. The earnings per passenger, in 1872-3, averaged $1 41 each; and in 1873-4, $1 21 each—being a decrease in the latter of 14.18 per cent. The earnings per ton of freight in 1872-3 were $2 91, and in 1873-4, $2 86—a decrease of 1.72 per cent. The average earnings, per passenger and per ton, were $2 23 in 1872-3, and $2 14 in 1873-4—a decrease of 4.04 per cent."

In reference to the Granger laws, the repeal says: "It is but a few years since the first lines of through cars were established for the transportation of freight between the East and the West, without the necessity of frequent transhipments. At the outset the freights carried were mostly of the higher classes or perishable property, but soon extended to the transportation of grain destined to such interior towns and cities in the East as had before received their supply by rail from the sea-board. The facilities thus employed were well calculated to promote, and soon induced the movement of grain in bulk directly to the sea-board cities, especially in Winter, and the question of Eastern and foreign markets greatly influenced the amount of business, and in some degree the charges that were made for transportation. The rates of freight were necessarily low, far less than the local or terminal rates of the grain-producing roads further west, but were received by the trunk lines to the Atlantic cities as an auxiliary source of revenue, which furnished, at times, little or no profit, though contributing to the general prosperity of the railroads and the exchanges of commerce. These low rates for carrying grain readily challenged comparison with the rates charged by the roads stretching far out into the great grain-growing districts of the West, and it was inferred that most of these railroads were exacting unreasonable or exorbitant rates wherever they were unaffected by competition. In the confused understanding of the intricacies of railroad transportation, and of the multiplicity of ever-changing circumstances which affect it, there has sprung up within this period an unreasonable antagonism in some of the Western States against railway corporations and railway management. Most of the roads in that section of the country were built by money furnished by Eastern or foreign capitalists, whether attracted thereto by the allurements of land grants, by local considerations, or by the glowing representations of parties interested in the country that was so greatly benefited by these roads.

The State of Illinois, after repeated attempts to regulate the rates of transportation, has directed a board of railroad commissioners to establish a tariff of rates which shall be a standard of prices by law, beyond which the burden of proof of reasonable charges is made to devolve on the railroad company, thus requiring such railroads as were chartered with the privilege of making their own rates, to prove themselves innocent of the crime of extortion in case they exceed the State rates. Commissioners are appointed by the State to promote the enforcement of the law. Some of the railroads have already been dragged into court under this law, and nearly all the principal companies have been compelled to become defendants in suits brought against them by the State because of this change of front on her part, and the exaction by statute law of different conditions for corporate immunity than were before enjoyed or were stipulated by the State in the corporate acts creating the companies.

The State of Iowa has imitated the example of Illinois, and during the last Winter passed a law which has since come into effect by which the railroads are classified according to the amount of gross earnings, and an unremunerative and inflexible tariff of fares and freights is established for each class; and the State of Minnesota, whose balance of advantage from her system of railways—like that of Iowa—is greatly in favor of the people who use, rather than the owners who built them, has delegated the making of tariffs for railway service to a board of railway commissioners appointed by virtue of her legislation. The results of this policy must necessarily arrest railway-building in these States.

In Wisconsin, whose railroads more than all other enterprises combined, have enriched the State and developed its resources, passed an act on the 11th of March last known as the Potter act, which, if possible, exceeds in its oppressive provisions toward railroads all the unjust legislation of other States. Under this act the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, together with all the lines which it operates or controls in that State, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and its dependent lines, irrespective of the cost, earnings, expense of working, or financial condition of either or any of these railroads, independently or relatively, as compared with each other, or with roads permitted to exist outside of this group, are classified and set out separate and distinct from all other railroads in the State, and arbitrary and exceptional requirements laid down for their business; their rates of fare are reduced, their tariffs for freight reconstructed, and seven new classes of freight, comprising the principal products which the farmer has to sell or buy, such as grain, flour, salt, lumber, live stock, agricultural implements, coal, &c., are eliminated from the usual classification of articles transported by rail, and prices are fixed on a sliding scale for their transportation, beginning with a certain rate for the first twenty-five miles and diminishing the same with every successive stage of twenty-five miles, whether the freight goes over one or more roads, or whether these roads are in the same or another class, or receive equal or different rates for precisely the same service.

Commissioners are appointed under this monstrous act, who are authorized to still further reduce the tariffs at their discretion, and the attempt is thus made by the State to delegate to three persons, unfamiliar with and inexperienced in railway management, the power to prescribe the compensation which we may receive for our business. This act went into effect in the last of April, but its provisions were so palpably crude, unjust, and repugnant to all principles of equity, and to express stipulations contained in the charters of this company, which were regarded essential to the protection of its bondholders and stockholders, that under advice of the most eminent counsel in the country, as to the unconstitutionality of the act, the company decided to test its validity in the courts.

Some of the bondholders and stockholders brought a bill in equity before the Circuit Court of the United States, in the Western District of Wisconsin, to restrain the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and the Railway Commissioners and Attorney General of the State, by injunction, from proceeding under the act, and the case was heard early in July, when the injunction was denied, the bill dismissed on demurrer, and an appeal thereupon taken to the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, where it is expected to be heard at the next October term. The court, however, held that the State could not regulate inter-State commerce; and the provisions of the act can only relate to local or State traffic, such as is taken up and put down within its borders. As yet, however, this company has contested the unjust rates prescribed by the act, and they indulge the belief, as advised by counsel, that the Supreme Court of the United States will not affirm its constitutional validity. At the present time an effort is put forward by the authorities of the State to obtain from their Supreme Court an injunction to compel the railway companies to adopt the rates of the Potter act. No decision of the case has yet been rendered. At the same session of the Legislature which passed the Potter act the taxes imposed on railways were increased from three to four per cent. of their gross earnings.

While the State of Wisconsin has made herself conspicuous by legislation which would utterly subvert the rights of property, and deprive the owners of her railroads of their beneficial use, yet it is due to her people to say that throughout the controversy upon this Potter act, with a very few annoying exceptions, they have evinced the most friendly disposition, and generally concurred in condemning the hasty legislation which has brought so much evil, without just provocation, upon railway property within the State. It cannot be possible that the business community, or the farmers of Wisconsin, whose honesty and intelligence are equal to those of the people of any State, can be fairly represented in the passage of this act, and it is confidently believed that when the present excitement shall subside and calmer views prevail, they will demand the repeal of the obnoxious measure, and prevent the recurrence of so great an injustice. The continuance of such an act upon the statute book would, under any circumstances, be a greater calamity to the State than to the railways themselves. Its enforcement might despoil them of their income and impair the value of their property, but the consequences would paralyze the State, arrest the influx of capital, and destroy confidence in all species of corporate property, as resting on the verge of confiscation. In contending that they ought not to be deprived of the beneficial use of their property without compensation, the railroad companies are but exercising a right which is not only claimed, but accorded to, and freely enjoyed by every other corporation and citizen of the State; and it is submitted that the assertion of such right in a legal manner, by an appeal to the courts, is no attempt to override law, but rather an endeavor to invoke the law for the vindication and enforcement of a just and uniform legal principle necessary to the existence of government and the protection of every citizen, corporate or corporeal, in the enjoyment of his rights and property throughout the State."

AN ITALIAN MURDER.

TWO OF THE ALLEGED ASSASSINS ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN.

On the night of Feb. 13, 1873, Vincenzo Framontano, a wealthy Neapolitan resident of Palermo, in the island of Sicily, was found brutally murdered in the streets of that city. When discovered death had already ensued, and no clue to the assassins could be obtained. The body of the deceased was terribly cut and gashed, and in addition to this three pistol-shot wounds were discovered in the head. The terrible murder created the most intense excitement throughout the Kingdom of Italy, and a searching investigation was instituted by the authorities. It was ascertained that while Signor Framontano was passing through a deserted street in Palermo on the night mentioned he was suddenly attacked by three men who attempted to rob him. He made a desperate resistance, whereupon he was stabbed in a number of places and shot three times through the head. The assassins then fled, leaving the bleeding body of their victim lying on the pavement, where it was subsequently found by some citizens.

The investigation of the authorities led them to believe that the two brothers named Giovanni Monfaleoni and Vincenzo Monfaleoni, and a third man whose name for prudential reasons is at present withheld from publication, were the assassins. It was also discovered that the brothers Monfaleoni and their accomplice had fled from Palermo, and had made their way to Liverpool, from which port they had embarked for the United States. The search for the murderers had been in progress several months before it was known positively that they had taken refuge in this country. The authorities of Palermo at once communicated with Signor Ferdinand De Luca, the Italian Consul General in this City, requesting that official to use his utmost exertions to effect the capture of the murderers, who were supposed to be concealed in this City. Signor De Luca called on United States Commissioner Kenneth J. White with the necessary affidavits in the case. The extradition papers were drawn up and signed, and a warrant for the arrest of the suspected murderers was issued. As a large number of Italians were known to reside in the Eighth Ward, the warrant was placed in the hands of Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, for execution. The Captain, aided by Patrolman Tessaro, of his command, and United States Deputy Marshal Robinson, proceeded to search for the suspected Italians. The search was kept up unremittingly for several weeks, but it was not until last Saturday that the officers struck the trail of the fugitives.

It was ascertained that Giovanni Monfalconi, about six months since, had married a woman who kept a grocery store at No. 201 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, and that his brother, Vincenzo, lived in Verona street, Brooklyn. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Williams, Officer Tessaro, and Deputy Marshal Robinson met, by previous appointment, in front of the grocery store mentioned above. After waiting for some time they saw Giovanni come out of the store and commence taking down the shutters, and he was at once recognized from the description in their possession. The officers walked into the store, and Giovanni, who thought they were early customers, followed them in and went behind the counter whereupon he was at once arrested. He attempted to resist capture, but was quickly overpowered and handcuffed. He was then placed in charge of the Deputy Marshal while Capt. Williams and Officer Tessaro proceeded to Verona street, where they arrested Vincenzo Monfalconi. The prisoners were brought to this City and arraigned before Superintendent Walling, who directed Capt. Williams to take them before United States Commissioner White, by whom they were remanded to Ludlow street jail for examination.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist Preachers was held yesterday morning at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets, Brother A. D. Vale presiding. The proceedings were confined chiefly to the offering up of prayer, in which several of the brethren took part. Dr. Donavon offered special prayers for the recovery of Dr. Eddy, Secretary of the Missionary Society, who he stated was seriously ill. He was followed by Dr. Neilson, and Dr. Roche, who offered prayers for the general welfare of the church. Dr. Roche made special reference to the tendency to scepticism which prevailed at the present time through the teaching of modern scientists; but, despite this scepticism and the fears which it had created for the safety of Christian principles, the power of the Lord of Hosts, he said, would prevail. Dr. Donavon, in a brief address, called attention to this subject. He said he had no fears of these enemies which some of their brethren enumerated in their prayers. He had no fears either of ritualism or Romanism or the advance of science. If they had anything at all to fear it was the state of things within the church and not the condition of things outside of it. He thought sometimes that they paid too much attention to the thinking of Tyndall, Huxley, and others. He said that as well as he recollected Wesley and his co-laborers, who lived in the days of Gibbon, Hume, and Voltaire, did not make more than a passing allusion to them in any of their sermons, and he believed that the work of the Methodist preachers was to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Brother Parkinson, of Wilmington, S. C., was then introduced, and gave a brief account of his missionary labors in that city, after which the proceedings closed with a benediction.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUIT AGAINST THE COMPANY.

TEXT OF THE COMPLAINT—THE DIVIDENDS OF LAST YEAR DECLARED TO BE FRAUDULENT AND VOID—THE COMPANY HOPELESSLY INVOLVED, AND ITS DISSOLUTION ASKED FOR.

Attorney General Pratt has commenced a suit against the Erie Railway Directors, founded on the complaint and petition of John C. Angell, recently argued before the Attorney General in Albany. Of one important charge made by Angell, in relation to the alleged illegality of contracting a loan for the purpose of paying interest on the second mortgage bonds, the Attorney General takes no cognizance. The papers in the case were served yesterday, and are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—The People of the State of New-York, plaintiff, against The Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, Thomas A. Scott, John King, Jr., John Taylor Johnston, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Schuchardt, W. Butler Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, Hermann Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, Henry G. Stebbins, R. Suydam Grant, Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Gray, Cortlandt Parker, and Homer Ramsdell, defendants.—Summons for relief.

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at the office of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, attorneys at law, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

D. PRATT,
Attorney General, for Plaintiff.

Dated Oct. 1, 1874.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York, plaintiff, vs. The Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, Thomas A. Scott, John King, Jr, John Taylor Johnston, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Schuchardt, W. Butler Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, Hermann Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, Henry G. Stebbins, R. Suydam Grant, Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Gray, Cortlandt Parker, and Homer Ramsdell, defendants.

The plaintiffs, the People of the State of New-York, by Daniel Pratt, their Attorney General, complain and allege:

1. That the Erie Railway is a corporation created by and under certain acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the first of which is entitled, "An act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad," passed April 4, 1860; the second of which is an act entitled, "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad," passed April 2, 1861; and the third of which is an act entitled, "An act in relation to the Erie Railway Company," passed March 28, 1862.

That the said company owns and operates a railroad between the City of New-York and Dunkirk, in the County of Erie, in this State.

2. That the defendants, Hugh J. Jewett, Thomas A. Scott, John King, Jr., John Taylor Johnston, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Schuchardt, W. Butler Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, Hermann Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, H. G. Stebbins, R. Suydam Grant, Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Gray, Cortlandt Parker, and Homer Ramsdell, are Directors of the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, and constitute and have constituted its Board of Direction since the second Tuesday of July, 1874.

The plaintiff further alleges on information and belief:

First, For a first cause of action:

1. That the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, did, in the month of January, 1873, by a resolution of its Board of Directors, direct the purchase by the said company of 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, (a railroad corporation organized under the laws of this State,) and to pay for the same caused to be alienated, appropriated, and paid out of the funds of said Erie Railway Company to the defendant, John A. C. Gray, a member of said board, and to certain other persons represented by the said Gray, as their agent and attorney, the sum of $750,000.

2. That the said stock could, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been purchased in the open market for at least $300,000 less than the sum so paid, and the plaintiff charges that such payment was an alienation of the property of said company, contrary to the provisions of law, and was for purposes foreign to the lawful business and objects of such corporation, and such object was known, or might, with reasonable diligence, have been known, by the said John A. C. Gray, and the other persons to whom such unlawful alienation was made.

The plaintiff further alleges, upon information and belief:

Second, For a second cause of action.

1. That shortly prior to the 1st day of July, 1873, the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, by a resolution of its Board of Directors, caused to be purchased in the name of Peter H. Watson, its then President, certain wild lands in the State of Pennsylvania, paying thereupon over $1,000,000 of the funds of said company. That the title of all of said lands was taken in the name of Peter H. Watson individually, but in reality the same were held in trust for certain incorporated companies, to wit: the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and the North-western Exchange and Mining Company, of Erie, Penn., in whom the legal title of different parcels thereof now is. That the consideration of such conveyance to said several companies was a transfer by them to the Erie Railway Company of some portion of their capital stock, having no market value, and the plaintiff is informed and believes that a very large portion of the sum of money so paid will be wholly lost to said company.

2. That the moneys so paid for said lands were not used for the purpose of equipping, furnishing, or operating the railroad of said Erie Railway Company, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the statutes of this State, nor for any of the purposes mentioned in the general railroad law of this State. That the said lands are useless for the lawful business of operating said railroad, and were bought by said company solely for the purpose, and with a view, of mining coal supposed to exist in and upon said lands; and the plaintiff charges that such purpose is foreign to the lawful business and objects of such corporation, and that such payments and such conveyance by Watson, in exchange for the stock of said foreign corporations, was and is an unlawful alienation of the property of the said Erie Railway Company, and the purpose of such alienation was well known to all the parties thereto. That the Erie Railway Company has suffered and will continue to suffer great and irreparable loss and damage by reason of such unlawful alienation.

The plaintiff further alleges on information and belief:

Third, For a third cause of action.

1. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, so called, is in reality three corporations, although controlled and managed by one Board of Directors, to wit: The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Ohio, the Atlantic and Great Western Company of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of New-York. That the railroads of said three corporations run in a connecting and continuous line from Dayton, in the State of Ohio, to Salamanca, in this State.

2. That on or about the 6th day of May, 1874, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, the officers of said company entered into an agreement of lease of the said railroads, and of all the real estate, property, franchises, and effects of the said companies for a term of years, on terms and conditions greatly to the disadvantage of the Erie Railway Company.

3. That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the said corporations, known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, are insolvent; that their net earnings are not sufficient to meet the annual interest on their mortgage bonds; that they have entered into obligations of various kinds, and especially for the purchase of stock of certain other foreign railroad corporations, which, by the terms of said lease, the said Erie Railway Company may be called upon to fulfill, and that, by reason of the premises, the said Erie Railway Company is likely to become involved to a ruinous extent in the liabilities of the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, so called.

4. That the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania; and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Ohio are foreign corporations, owing no allegiance to the laws of this State, and the plaintiff charges that the execution and delivery of said agreement of lease, which binds the said Erie Railway Company to take the entire management and control of their said railroads and property, which lie wholly outside of the limits of this State, was and is an exercise of powers not possessed by said Erie Railway Company, and is unlawful and void.

The plaintiff further alleges, on information and belief:

Fourth, for a fourth cause of action.

1. That the capital stock of the said the Erie Railway Company consists of 780,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each, and 85,369 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each. That by the aforesaid acts of the Legislature, and the articles of association and incorporation of said company, the holders of the said preferred stock are entitled to receive and be paid a sum equal to seven per cent. of the par value of said preferred stock per annum out of the net earnings of said company, before the holders of the common stock are entitled to receive any dividend whatever upon the common stock.

2. That the gross earnings of said company, for a period of about five years last past, have not equaled by about $5,000,000 its current expenses and the losses properly chargeable against its current income, and in no one of said years have the earnings or income of the said company been equal to the amount of its current operating expenses, rents, and interests, and in no one of said years has the said company earned any net profits whatever, or had on hand moneys from and out of which it could lawfully declare and pay any dividend upon either class of its capital stock.

3. That notwithstanding such deficit, which was well known, or might with reasonable diligence have been known, by the Directors of said company, the said company did by resolution of its Board of Directors, passed on or about the 11th day of February, 1873, declare and publish to its stockholders that the said company had earned and then had on hand net earnings, income, and profits sufficient to pay as dividends a sum equal to three and a half per cent. of the par value of the said preferred stock, amounting to $298,791 85, and a further sum equal to one and three-quarters per cent. of the said common stock, amounting to $1,365,000.

4. That thereafter, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors, the officers of said company proceeded to execute the orders and commands of said board, and to pay out, and they did appropriate and pay out of the funds of said company the said dividends, alleged to have been earned, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,663,791 85.

5. That such payments were an unlawful alienation of the property of the company, and a violation of the charter of the corporation, and was known to be such by the officers and Directors of said company.

The plaintiff further alleges, on information and belief:

Fifth, for a fifth cause of action.

1. Repeating as a part of this cause of action the allegations contained in the first and second paragraphs of the fourth cause of action above set forth, the plaintiff alleges that in the month of September, 1873, the said Erie Railroad Company did by resolution of its Board of Directors therefore passed declare and publish to its stockholders that the said company had earned, and then had on hand, net earnings, income, and profits sufficient to pay as dividends a sum equal to 3½ per cent. of the par value of the preferred stock, amounting to $298,791 85, and a further sum equal to one per cent. of the par value of the common stock, amounting to $780,000.

2. That thereafter, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors, the officers of said company proceeded to execute the orders and commands of said board, and to pay out, and they did accordingly pay out and appropriate of the funds of said company the said dividends alleged to have been earned, amounting in the aggregate to $1,078,791 85. That such payment was an unlawful alienation of the property of said company and a violation of the charter of the corporation, and was known to be such by the officers and Directors of said company.

3. The plaintiff has no knowledge of the precise sum which has been paid out under the said order, but alleges upon information and belief that only a few thousand dollars of the sum thus wrongfully appropriated remains yet undistributed, but that the present officers of the Erie Railway Company threaten to complete the payment of the said dividend, so far as it is yet unpaid, and unless enjoined by this court will proceed and complete the distribution thereof.

The plaintiff further alleges, upon information and belief:

Sixth, for a sixth cause of action.

1. That the said defendants, Directors of the said Erie Railway Company, have since their election to office, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1874, ratified and confirmed, and continued in force, the above-mentioned several illegal acts and omissions of duty, agreements, payments, and alienations of the property of said company; that they have in so doing claimed and exercised a corporate right not granted them, and abused their trust as Directors of said company, within the meaning of the statute, and are liable to suspension and removal from office.

2. That the capital stock of said corporation has been and now is impaired by losses, and by improvident and unlawful appropriations and alienations of its moneys and property to the extent of upward of $10,000,000, which deficiency has not been made up or supplied in any way.

Seventh—That by an order of a Justice of this court, made and entered the —— day of October, 1874, upon an inspection of this bill of complaint, leave was granted to commence this action, as required by the statute.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays judgment:

1. That an accounting may be had of the business, earnings, expenses, and profits of the said the Erie Railway Company for the period of five years last past, to the end that it may be ascertained whether the dividends declared and paid out by said company, set forth as the fourth and fifth causes of action herein, were legally and properly declared and paid out of the net earnings of said company, and in conformity with the provisions of the charter of the said company.

2. That the defendants, Directors of said Erie Railway Company, account to this court for their official conduct, and their management and disposition of the property and funds of said company; and that they be removed from their offices as Trustees, and that such persons as have unlawfully received money or other property of the said Erie Railway Company be required to pay to the Receiver appointed by the court the sums so unlawfully received by them.

3. That the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, may be dissolved, and a receiver of all its property be appointed by this court, with powers to administer the same under the direction of this court, and that in the meantime, and until the final hearing and decision of this cause, a Receiver of all the franchises, property, and effects of the said corporation may be appointed, with power to retain and protect the same, and to operate the railroad.

4. That the Court may inquire into the validity of each and every of the transactions set forth in this complaint and alleged to be illegal, and that the plaintiff may have such judgment in the premises as shall be just and proper.

D. PRATT,
Attorney General, for plaintiff.

City and County of New-York, ss.: John C. Angell, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing complaint is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes the same to be true. Defendant further says that the sources of his information, and the grounds of his belief, are the declarations, publications, and admissions of officers of the defendant, the Erie Railway Company.

J. C. ANGELL.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1874.
JOHN J. THOMASSON.
Notary Public, New-York County.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE SUSPENSION OF DAVID VALENTINE & CO.—CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

The suspension of the firm of David Valentine & Co., extensive jobbers in imported silks and fancy dress goods, doing business at No. 356 Broadway, was officially announced yesterday through the medium of a circular addressed to their creditors. As this was the first intimation of the weakness of the firm, and as their credit was known to rank high, much surprise and uneasiness was created in business circles when the fact became generally known. In order to ascertain reliable information of the suspension and its cause, a TIMES reporter visited the place of business of Messrs. Valentine & Co., and was referred to Mr. Macy, a member of the firm, who, however, was very reticent regarding the matter. He declined to say anything further than that the suspension was the direct result of the general dullness of trade, and their inability to get rid of a large accumulation of stock, even at less than cost price. Something less than $500,000, he thought, would cover their liabilities. Subsequently it was ascertained, in conversation with a prominent dealer in mercantile paper, that the liabilities of the firm were as high as $500,000, if not more, and that about one-third of that sum would affect Wall street and vicinity, the remaining two-thirds being distributed throughout Europe. The firm, he said, was an old one, and was always known to be one of the most honorable and responsible in the trade. Its misfortunes began with the panic of September, 1873, which forced it to sell goods at a sacrifice of one-third less than the cost—a ruinous proceeding, which at length resulted in the present failure.

BASE-BALL.

MUTUAL VS. BALTIMORE.

To complete their championship series with the Mutual Club, the Baltimores yesterday played them two games, on the Union Grounds, one in the morning at 11 o'clock, and the other at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The game in the forenoon was close and exciting throughout, and was won by the Baltimores by a score of 4 to 2. In the afternoon the Mutuals redeemed themselves by giving the Baltimores the worst defeat they have had this season. The batting of the Mutual team in the last game was the best shown by them against a professional club this year. Start, Allison, and Burdock led both at the bat and in the field, for the Mutuals, while Remsen, at centre field, made some very difficult running catches. Say and Snyder, for the Baltimores, did some effective work in their respective positions, while Manning led at the bat. Both games were umpired to the satisfaction of both clubs by Mr. Dehlman of the Atlantics. The following are the scores:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Warren, 3d b.	0	1	3	6	Higham, c.	0	1	3	1
Barron, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Allison, r. f.	0	0	5	0
Brainerd, 2d b.	0	0	1	2	Start, 1st b.	0	0	13	0
Manning, p.	0	0	0	2	Carey, s. s.	0	0	3	3
Deane, c. f.	1	1	2	0	Hatfield, l. f.	0	1	1	0
Snyder, c.	0	0	2	2	Nelson, 2d b.	0	0	1	6
Ryan, l. f.	1	1	17	0	Burdock, 3d b.	1	2	1	3
Taylor, 1st b.	1	2	0	3	Remsen, c. f.	1	1	0	0
Say, s. s.	1	2	0	3	Matthews, p.	0	0	0	1
Total	4	6	27	15	Total	2	5	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4
Mutual	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs earned—Mutual, 2; Baltimore, 2.
First base by errors of opponents—Mutual, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Dehlman, of the Atlantic Club.

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Warren, 3d b.	0	0	2	2	Higham, c.	3	2	3	1
Barron, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Allison, r. f.	3	3	2	0
Brainerd, 2d b.	0	1	4	1	Start, 1st b.	2	3	10	0
Manning, p.	1	1	0	2	Carey, s. s.	3	3	1	2
Deane, c. f.	0	0	2	6	Hatfield, l. f.	1	2	3	0
Snyder, c.	0	1	4	2	Nelson, 2d b.	2	2	1	3
Ryan, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Burdock, 3d b.	1	4	2	4
Taylor, 1st b.	0	1	12	0	Remsen, c. f.	1	3	5	0
Say, s. s.	0	0	0	7	Matthews, p.	1	3	1	0
Total	1	4	27	14	Total	17	25	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Mutual	0	1	0	6	0	6	0	0	4	—17

Runs earned—Mutual, 7; Baltimore, 0.
First base by errors of opponents—Mutual, 9; Baltimore, 4.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Dehlman, of the Atlantic Club.

AN EXPENSIVE BOARDER.

Charles Petrie was held by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. Mrs. Caroline Schaffer, of No. 84 Allen street, with whom Petrie boarded, made the complaint against him. A commissionaire called on Mrs. Schaffer, and represented to her that her husband had broken his leg and was in Bellevue Hospital. While she was paying a visit to the hospital, her house was robbed of two silk dresses and a gold watch and chain, worth $150.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

CITY FINANCES.

COST OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT—THE ISSUES OF BONDS—REPORT FROM CONTROLLER GREEN.

The following report of the expenditures of the City Government, and the issues of bonds was made yesterday by the Controller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1874.

Monthly statement of the amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1874; also, a comparative statement of the City debt, as represented in stocks and bonds as of Dec. 31, 1873, and Sept. 30, 1874, together with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued:

WARRANTS DRAWN.

	To Aug. 31.	In September.
For State taxes	$5,145,920 66	$3,763,359 09
Salaries, supplies, &c., in various departments	9,319,144 71	1,112,184 17
Salaries, judiciary, and court expenses	700,404 79	69,151 66
Interest and installment on City debt	4,471,004 35	182,537 98
Charitable institutions	436,641 65	74,210 99
Fourth avenue improvement	333,554 04	......
Seventy-seventh street regulating, &c., appropriation, 1866	34,034 15	
Miscellaneous	131,817 72	43,401 51
Total	$20,572,022 07	$5,274,845 40
TOTAL PAYMENTS FROM TAXATION—NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &C., PAYABLE FROM ISSUE OF BONDS.		
Public Works—Street openings, improvements, &c.	$5,726,317 75	$639,961 25
City Parks improvements	479,414 04	64,451 52
Third avenue (Morrisania) opening and improvement	8,000 02	8,876 83
Museums of Art and Natural History buildings	138,811 97	34,523 67
Docks and slips	902,064 86	263,511 62
Public school buildings, construction and repairs	34,452 10	2,347 75
Consolidated debt—For assessments vacated	1,442,700 00	......
County Court-house	10,730 30	......
Old claims and judgments	346,083 34	12,931 47
State Sinking Fund deficiency	3,899,494 86	......
New-York and Brooklyn Bridge	25,000 00	100,000 00
Surveying, monumenting, &c., above Fifty-ninth street, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	25,549 49	18,776 68
Total payments from issue of bonds	$13,032,618 72	$1,145,180 79
SPECIAL AND TRUST ACCOUNTS.		
Redemption of City Debt	$12,721,444 87	$628,000 00
Miscellaneous	85,360 80	5,946 96
Total payments on special and trust accounts	$12,806,805 47	$633,946 96
Total amount warrants drawn in September		7,053,973 15
Add amount warrants previously drawn in 1874		46,417,446 27
Total amount warrants drawn in 1874 to date		$53,471,419 42

CITY DEBT.

So far as represented by stocks and bonds.

	Dec. 31, 1873.	Aug. 31, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.
Funded debt, payable from taxation and sinking fund	$107,802,617 27	$116,130,819 88	$116,771,319 88
Temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessments	21,927,372 30	21,791,372 30	22,136,372 30
Revenue bonds, special, chapter 625, laws 1871	2,034 53	3,700 76	3,700 76
Revenue bonds of 1873, payable 1874	1,472,547 12	......	......
Revenue bonds, payable from taxes 1874	......	15,164,700 00	14,814,700 00
Total	$131,204,571 22	$153,090,592 94	$153,726,092 94
Less sinking fund	24,841,100 15	26,585,403 60	26,829,732 49
Debt, less sinking fund	$106,363,471 07	$126,505,189 34	$126,896,360 45

Cash in City Treasury	$3,539,563 98
Cash in Sinking Fund	728,267 85

STOCKS AND BONDS HAVE BEEN ISSUED IN 1874 FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

For public works—Croton water, sewer repairs, street improvements, &c.	$4,511,000 00
For land, damages, &c., on account of opening Northern Boulevard, Lexington and Madison avenues, &c	335,100 00
For City parks improvements	482,700 00
For Museums of Art and Natural History buildings	173,500 00
For laying out streets, monumenting, &c., northern part of the City of New-York	60,000 00
For improvements of Third avenue, Twenty-third Ward, (Morrisania)	20,000 00
For public school buildings and repairs	25,000 00
For County Court-house	10,730 30
For docks and slips	1,018,800 00
For assessments vacated by Supreme Court	1,382,500 00
For payment of short bonds issued to pay old debts	8,004,000 00
For old claims and judgments	348,525 00
For State sinking fund deficiency	3,899,494 86
For Department of Buildings	1,666 23
For New-York and Brooklyn Bridge	125,000 00
For current expenses—revenue bonds payable from taxes, 1874	15,164,700 00
Total	$35,592,616 39

THE FOLLOWING BONDS HAVE BEEN PAID IN 1874:

Revenue bonds issued in 1872 and 1873 to pay old debts	$8,032,397 55
Revenue bonds of 1873 payable 1874	1,472,547 12
Assessment bonds	1,354,000 00
Street improvement bonds	1,762,500 00
Department of Parks improvement bonds	100,000 00
Water stock of 1870	650 00
Revenue bonds—of and payable from taxes, 1874	350,000 00
Total	$13,072,094 67

THE POLICE BOARD.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE UNIFORM REGULATION — THE SUPERINTENDENT FULLY EMPOWERED TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Commissioner Disbecker offered a resolution modifying the order requiring the wearing of uniform by the force at all times. The resolution recommended the amending of rule 92, requiring the Captains to wear the prescribed uniform when on duty, except specially authorized. The Sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen by it are required to wear the uniform when on duty. Captains are allowed to order or grant leave to those under their command to wear citizen's dress on special occasions when required to do detective duty, all such cases to be reported in writing to the Superintendent. At no time, however, shall any member of the force be exempted from police duty if his presence is necessary, and officers shall be at all times subject to the rules and regulations of the department. After considerable discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. On offering the resolution Commissioner Disbecker said that he thought the rule requiring the men to wear the uniform at all times was tyrannical.

Commissioner Voorhis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rule 33, as amended in General Order No. 120, issued Aug. 25, 1873, be and is hereby repealed, and that Rule 33 be and shall read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to enforce in the City of New-York all the laws of the State, and ordinances of the City of New-York; and also to abate all gaming houses, rooms, and premises; and places kept or used for lewd or obscene purposes and amusements; and places kept or used for the sale of lottery tickets or policies."

The above is the rule as it was in force until Aug. 25, 1873, when the Board of Police revoked it and adopted in its place the following:

"It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to enforce the law of the State and the ordinances of the City and County of New-York, and to abate all places kept and used for lewd and obscene purposes or amusements, and *in pursuance of the orders of the Board of Police* to take lawful proceedings to abate gambling houses, rooms, premises, and places kept or used for the sale of lottery tickets or policies. The Superintendent, Inspectors, and Captains, on receiving any complaint from any source against gambling-houses, rooms, or premises, shall respectively report such complaint in writing to the Board of Police, and when any action shall have been taken by them against any such gambling house, room, or premises the action shall be reported in writing to the Board of Police without delay."

It will be perceived that the rule adopted in 1873 took all the power to suppress gaming-houses from the Superintendent of Police and transferred it to the board, thus rendering the Superintendent and Captains of Police who did honestly intend to suppress gambling powerless. It was now proposed by Mr. Voorhis to revoke the action of the board taken in 1873, and return to first principles by re-enacting Rule 33 as it appeared in the Manual for years previous to this action of the board, which then consisted of Messrs. Smith, Gardner, Charlick, Duryee, and Russell.

Commissioner Voorhis, in offering the resolution, said that in making inquiries why Captains of Police permitted gambling-houses to exist and flourish in their precincts, he was met by the excuse that rule 33, as promulgated by General Orders No. 120, acted as a restraining power and prevented their action. They could not interfere with a gaming-house, in full operation in their view, without having a formal complaint made to them, and by them reported to the Board of Police. He (the Commissioner) desired to have this restraining power removed, and proposed that the force should execute the laws, and not be able to shield themselves under the excuse of this rule.

Commissioner Matsell remarked that the rule which Mr. Voorhis desired to abrogate, was adopted when he was Superintendent, and it had the effect of taking out of his hands all the power to interfere with gambling-houses. He was prepared with a plan to arrest Big Mike Murray and other gamblers, when the rule was adopted and served on him on the evening he intended to make the raid.

The resolution of Mr. Voorhis was adopted.

The Chief of the Bureau of Elections presented a number of names of Inspectors of Election in various districts instead of others who had resigned after being sworn in.

Commissioner Disbecker remarked that this proceeding looked very much like a trick by both political parties to present good names to be appointed Inspectors, and at the last moment sending in their resignations, when the board would be compelled to fill their places without having an opportunity of investigating the characters of the persons presented to fill the vacancies. He did not impute any improper motives to any member of the board, but Democrats and Republicans were equally to blame in the matter.

Commissioner Voorhis coincided with the views of his colleague, but said that the board had no alternative but to appoint the men whose names were presented, as it was necessary to have a working majority in each Board of Inspectors when the registration commenced. The investigation into the character of the men so appointed could be continued, and if any of them were found incompetent or unfit for their positions they could be removed by the board. The list was thereupon approved.

It was reported that during the month of September, 1874, the Street-cleaning Department cleaned 1,586 miles of streets, and removed 45,293 loads of ashes, 20,551 loads of street sweepings, and 468 loads of garbage at a cost of $53,181 40. During the same month in 1873 the cost of this work was $84,649 46.

A communication was received from the Board of Excise containing a list of forty-one liquor dealers who are reported as violating the law by selling liquor on Sunday and without licenses. The list was referred to the Superintendent of Police to carry out the law in the matter.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday, the special Committee on the Aldermanic resolution, granting permission to the Delaware and Lackawanna Company to extend the buttresses of their new building on Church and Cortlandt streets beyond the area line, made a report adverse to the application. The report called forth a brief debate. Mr. Foley, the Chairman of the committee, said he was at one time in favor of giving the company the privilege they had asked; but since then he found that the projections would injure adjoining property, and he would vote against the resolution. Mr. Thornell said the matter should receive more attention, and he offered a resolution to recommit the report to the committee. In answer to a question from Mr. Simonson, President Strack said the projections extended two feet four inches. Mr. Thornell's resolution was then adopted. The board subsequently concurred in the ordinance of Alderman Morris, providing that the binders around bales of hay shall not be included in the weight, and also in the amendments to the Hack ordinance, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

BROOKLYN CITY FINANCES.

CONTROLLER SCHROEDER'S REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR—A FAVORABLE EXHIBIT.

Controller Schroeder's financial report for the year 1873 was yesterday submitted to the Brooklyn Common Council. The following is a brief synopsis of its principal points: Mr. Schroeder's statements show that at the beginning of last year the City Treasury contained $1,182,359 41; but of this amount there was $139,942 93 due from suspended banks, and $98,920 11 deposited less in the Brooklyn Trust Company than stated by the Treasurer, which made the actual balance on hand $943,496 37. The receipts from all sources during the year 1873 were $20,109,450 66, and the aggregate payments $16,451,636 28, making a balance on Dec. 31, 1873, of $4,601,810 75.

The bonded debt of the city on Dec. 31, 1873, was $37,431,941 91, being an increase of $2,588,986 30 for the year. The bonds of the city sold at good rates, and the sum of $23,216 67 was realized as premium on the sales. A serious financial crisis deranged money matters materially for several months, but all creditors of the city were promptly paid. "The steady increase in the bonded debt of the city," Mr. Schroeder continues, "is the only alarming circumstance in the financial history of the year. I believe, however, that a turning point has been reached, and the year 1874 will show a less increase than we have had during any one year for a long time. The park debt will remain the same; the boulevards call for little more expenditure, and will be completed during the year; the Kent Avenue Basin Improvement calls for the issue of no more bonds; the new reservoir will be completed before the end of 1874, and the only large work remaining unfinished will be the New-York Bridge. If, therefore, no new schemes are inaugurated which shall require the issue of bonds, a considerable reduction in the amount of city debt will be made annually from and after the year 1874."

For the first time in many years no deficiencies occurred in the annual appropriations for support of the City Government. The revenues of the city were largely increased over previous years; those derived from its docks were increased to $12,174 59, as against $692 15 in the year 1872; those derived from fees, fines, and penalties of Police and Justices' Courts were increased to $14,005 82, as against $8,254 86 received from the same source in the City Treasury during the previous year. Through assessments for ordinary local improvements, there was collected during the year 1873 the sum of $1,080,539 93. The interest on the bonded debt contracted for this class of improvements must be met out of these collections, as no other provision is made by law; this amounts to nearly half a million of dollars per annum, and as the bonded debt for these improvements cannot be increased, it follows that but a little over $500,000 was at the disposal of the authorities for new improvements during the year, and consequently the progress made in the grading and paving of new thoroughfares, and the construction of sewers and other local improvements was a slow one.

The Controller continues:

I beg to call attention to the following exhibit, which shows the cancellations of assessments made under various authorities, amounting in the aggregate to $169,529 01.

Assessments pledged for the redemption of the following loans and bonds have been canceled, vacated, and reduced as follows:

Williamsburg Local Improvement Loan	$9,612 15
Brooklyn Local Improvement Loan	63,534 51
Assessment Fund Bonds	63,914 72
Assessment Fund Bonds, W. and S.	9,146 20
Sewerage Fund Bonds	13,557 86
Total	$159,765 44
Add for opening and widening streets	9,763 57
Grand total	$169,529 01
There has been canceled, vacated, and reduced:	
By the Common Council	$71,650 10
By the Supreme Court	53,508 40
By the City Court	28,241 38
By the Board of City Works and predecessors	13,498 82
By the Park Commissioners	2,515 00
By apportionment	82 83
By errors in entering	32 48
Total	$169,529 01

I had this statement compiled by searching the records of the courts, of the Common Council, and of the Department of Collection. Assessments amounting to only $81,749 78 appear to have been set aside by the courts, while the balance was canceled without proper authority by the direction of the Common Council, the former Water Board, and the Park Commissioners. The bonds of the City are outstanding for the whole amount, except for $9,763 57 canceled on street opening assessments. Some provision will have to be made to raise this sum by general tax, on the city at large, as there is no other way to meet the deficiency.

I also beg to call attention to the exhibit on page 91, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Amount unpaid as per Controller's books		$60,050 99
Amount unpaid as per Street Commissioner's books	$34,023 25	
Amount overpaid as per Controller's books	976 67	—34,999 92
Amount of discrepancy		$25,051 07

From this it appears that the former Street Commissioners who had charge of the collection of old assessments, which were pledged to the redemption of several loans negotiated in 1861 and due in 1881, have stamped off as paid assessments, amounting to $25,051 07 in the aggregate. Neither the City Treasurer's nor the Controller's books contain any record of any money having reached the City Treasury on account of these assessments; nor does there appear any record, in any court or elsewhere, that they were canceled by any authority. This deficiency will also fall on the city at large.

SYNOPSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Cash on hand in Treasury	$4,601,310 75
Amount of uncollected assessments	2,717,535 96
Amount of special improvement assessments confirmed, but not levied	2,550,828 75
Amounts advanced on local improvements, for which lands directly benefited are liable	4,556,829 13
Sinking fund	2,904,540 87
Amount of taxes due and unpaid the tax levy of 1871	1,356,684 07
Amount of taxes due and unpaid the tax levy of 1872	1,399,233 03
Amount of taxes due and unpaid the tax levy of 1873	5,695,223 69
Amount of taxes due and unpaid the tax levy of 1870 and previous years, estimated	1,500,000 00
Total	$27,284,986 25
Real estate and personal property	26,170,953 00
Total	$53,455,939 25
Liabilities.	
City debt	$37,431,941 91
Amount due to County Treasurer	2,785,045 54
Amount due to Board of Education	929,666 48
Total	$41,146,653 93
Liabilities over outstanding and cash on hand	13,861,667 68
Assets over liabilities	12,309,2[illegible]

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

A QUIET SPELL—THE EXECUTIVE'S TOUR—THE ORLEANISTS—THE BONAPARTIST PRETENDERS—A MINISTER'S BENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 21, 1874.

The comparative tranquillity of the past week has reminded me of that long passed but happy period when everything went on like clock-work throughout the country, and when the journals could find nothing more exciting to discuss than the question of "Who inked the statue?" M. De Falloux had just said, "I try my best to be dissatisfied with the empire, but *au fond, je suis content;*" through the Duc De Morny M. Guizot had made friends with the Emperor for the sake of advancing his son, and the Opposition was at its wit's end to find the requisite material for their interpellations. Even the *Gazette de France* had grown amiable, and M. Louis Veuillot had come from the Cabinet of Napoleon III. to recount, in his impassioned prose, the personal charms that he had seen in the Sovereign of France. Carpeaux had just posed his famous statues upon the façade of the New Opera, and, not being occupied with politics, the body politic began to discuss the merits of these works. "The Dance" was the group which disturbed the people; public opinion came to regard it as immoral. One figure especially was denounced as lascivious in the extreme, and a priest wrote to say that it was not alone shocking to the modesty of women, but had, as he had seen with his own eyes, made a blush rise to the brow of a dragoon. A statue in marble which could perform this difficult feat, was regarded as dangerous to ordinary humanity, and all Paris rushed to the Place d'Opera to see for themselves. The bourgeoisie flocked there by hundreds, taking their wives and daughters along to aid in forming an opinion respecting the morality or immorality of "The Dance." One morning the city was startled by the news that during the night some miscreant had blacked the statue with ink. Throughout the day the square was crowded, and in the evening papers the priest wrote to explain the motive of the crime. The author of it, whoever he might be, merely wished to show how near the statue was to positive indecency, and this had been done by a few drops of ink. Public opinion accused the curé of having committed the misdemeanor for the purpose of proving his thesis, and although he was able to give a fair account of the employment of his time, very few were fully convinced. The priesthood was generally accused, and in the journals, day after day, we were treated to long essays upon plastic art, in order to prove that "The Dance" was innocent, if not exactly modest, and that the figure in question would have been perfectly harmless if nothing had been said about it. The ink-spot was removed, not without difficulty, however, and the statue was defended through a spirit of antagonism to the priests. Who it was that inked the statue has never yet been known, but I have been told that the Police discovered the author of the outrage, and that the Emperor ordered the secret guarded for the purpose of keeping up the discussion until some exciting dramas were ready for their first representations upon the stage.

THE MARSHAL'S VIVAT.

These souvenirs have been roused by the similar calm of the past week, when the press was principally engaged in discussing the question "did Marshal MacMahon cry *Vive la République!*" Of course it would have been easy to settle the matter by a word, but as the polemic about this simple question was harmless, it was found convenient to encourage the press, at least by the aid of a doubt. The Government had made some terrible mistakes. It had interfered in the election and been beaten; the Minister of the Interior had denounced the electoral circular of M. Berger, and the suppressions of numerous journals, with the unjustifiable communicatory *communiqué* to the *Débats*, were raising a storm from which there appeared to be no honorable issue. Hence it welcomed a moments' diversion upon the question above given. On Monday last, the story goes, the Marshal was passing through Arras, when greeted by the stentorian cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* Astounded for a moment the President soon recovered himself, and, raising his hat, sent back the cry of *Vive la Republique!* The improbability, not to say absurdity, of such a thing seems quite apparent, but nevertheless it has been gravely discussed for a week, and to-day the debate is growing as heated as that over the old-time question of who put smut upon "The Dance."

INCIDENTS OF THE TOUR.

This is not the only incident of the President's tour through the Northern Departments. Mindful of the one raised by M. Hovius, of Saint Malo, and by that of M. Simon, orders were given to permit no addresses to the Marshal which had not been previously submitted to him for approval. This regulation takes off something from the value of these "spontaneous greetings." Yet every day the *Officiel* gave the speeches and the Marshal's reply, for the amusement of the gallery, of course; but there was one speech which was not given. A gentleman who had to address the President did not stick to his record, and delivered a speech quite different from that submitted and returned as "approved" with the countersign of the Marshal's Chief of Staff. The *Officiel* omitted the fifteen or twenty lines, "for want of room," and gave two columns and a half to an agricultural speech by M. De Broglie. The incident was pronounced *facheux*, and MacMahon is said to have been so much annoyed that he would certainly have said something if he could speak like M. Thiers, or if his mentor, M. De Broglie, had been within whispering distance. The trick of not sticking to the record having been caught, the other addresses were listened to with fear and trembling, and the fear of another "unfortunate incident," probably, had much to do with the sudden abbreviation of the tour. Going round in this way listening to addresses is not amusing work; but, after the incidents in Brittany, it was thought politic to have an expression of the sense of the country in favor of the Septennate. The people have been found—and these addresses are cited as proof—almost unanimous in desiring the prompt organization of the Marshal's power; but some value must be deducted from this proof on account of the order, sent out in advance, that no address should be heard in a contrary sense. The good King Henri IV. once made a similar tour through the same towns, but he did not regulate the addresses. Being a man of *esprit*, he took up anything which displeased him on the spot. Marshal De MacMahon listened to eleven discourses at Amiens. When Henri IV. visited the same town he was met by a delegation, with the President of the Deputies at its head. Unrolling his parchment, this dignitary began to read: "—— King so grand, so good, so clement, so magnanimous ——." The King laughed, and interrupted him. "Add, also, Mr. President, and so tired." In an adjoining village the Mayor began to pile up the compliments in the same style, and before getting through them an ass began to bray. "Gentlemen," said the King, "one at a time if you please; I cannot understand you if you all speak at once." Although Henri IV. had not the patience of the Duc De Magenta, he had a great deal more wit, and his life was enlivened by sallies which have become historical. His reply to one address [illegible]

ready to promote the welfare of his subjects, and that he wished to make the country so happy and prosperous that every one could have a chicken in his pot on Sunday.

GOVERNMENT BLUNDERS.

I have alluded to two mistakes of the Government above, and both will bear a few words of comment. In order to enlist the Government against the Bonapartists the Republicans pretended that the vote of dethronement made it illegal to enter the elections as a partisan of the overthrown Empire. The reply is that all the forms of Government now struggling for supremacy have had a vote *déchéance* pronounced against them at some time or other, and the only disadvantage under which the Bonapartists labor is that their *déchéance* was pronounced by an Assembly now in existence. The Ministers could not well put their interference wholly upon this ground, but M. Chabaud La Tour, a violent Orleanist, went so far as to say that the circular of M. Berger was very insolent, and said that the author of it would have been prosecuted if the address had appeared as a newspaper article. This was a piece of stupidity which will probably cost the Government a seat in the Assembly. On retiring, M. Berger published his address as a newspaper article, and dared the Minister to carry his threat into execution. I have stated all this before, but here is the object for repeating it: While waiting for the Minister to prosecute him, according to his threat, M. Berger refrains from inviting his electors to vote for M. Bruas, the Government candidate. M. Chabaud La Tour awaits to gain time, but unless he backs down completely, in which case he will suffer in diguity, the Bonapartists will allow the Republican candidate to pass. Thus the Republic gains by the quarrels of the Conservatives; and I must say that M. Chabaud La Tour will have no more than his deserts if M. Maillé is elected. He is now making every possible effort to get the Legitimists to aid him, but they refuse thus far, and the election takes place on Sunday next.

A SILLY COMMUNIQUE.

The second error was the *communiqué* sent to the *Journal des Débats*, for that journal now pursues the Government from day to day with an ironic insolence which must be intensely galling. It is a style of warfare very effective here, where nothing kills so quickly as ridicule, and MacMahon is making great exertions to retrieve the error of his Minister. It is said that he invited the editor of the *Débats* to a shooting party, but M. Baptist declined the honor. Yesterday it furnished an example of its style of opposition which is curious enough to quote: "While," it says, "we are reprimanded with a severity which is not exempt from violence for permitting ourselves to think that all was not for the best under the least organized and the most anonymous of régimes, one of these same Ministers who puts on such high airs in dealing with the press uses the following language. This Minister is M. Tailhand, speaking to the electors of the Ardéche, who says: 'Pardon me for using a commonplace but classical comparison, but one always and profoundly just. The ship upon which we are long tossed about by the tempest, was very near entering the port. Contrary winds drove it back again to struggle with the waves; but we must not lose confidence and give over our labors, for the seamen are faithful and devoted, and thanks to the courage and energy of the Captain, the ship will yet enter triumphantly into her destined port.' Which means in clear and good French,' continues the *Débats*, "that one day the ship, which is France, was near entering the port of the Monarchy, and was then driven back into the open sea. But despite contrary winds we do not lose courage, we have not given up our hopes, we continue the struggle—*we* continue it, we Deputies, we Ministers, and the President of the Republic is with us. It is under his conduct, and thanks to his courage and energy, that we shall yet arrive at the desired aim. * * * While we journalists are menaced and calumniated for having dared to write that the maladroit servitors of the Septennate were involuntarily playing into the hands of the Empire, it is permissible for a colleague of M. Chabaud La Tour to declare that the Septennate is conducting France to a régime which is not the Republic, and that it is being conducted there not unconsciously and involuntarily, but with design, by force of cleverness and resolution, and thanks to the concourse of the Assembly, of the Ministers, and of the Chief of the State. One of M. Chabaud La Tour's Prefects has said as much in another place. Will he blame his Prefect? We must say that we hope not. In order to blame with security and certitude we must have a criterion, and begin by fixing for ourselves a rule and an opinion. But all reveals that in this respect the Minister is entirely at fault, and does not even know what he himself wants. It is true that this does not prevent him from overwhelming the press with his sharpest and most acrimonious blames. And this gives us one more proof of how much easier it is to censure others than to set others a good example."

A MINISTER NEEDED.

This is the Academic style of opposition, and it is greatly exasperating to a French Minister. MacMahon is sighing for his Duc De Broglie, who was too clever a man to get into the petty little scrapes which has marked the official career of M. Chabaud La Tour. Yet there is no more honest soldier in the world than he, but unfortunately his convictions lead him to support a party which has no hold upon the country, and he is perfectly honest in believing that he ought to suppress all opinions contrary to his own for the good of France. I need not say that such a man is utterly incapable to fill a post which demands tact, patience, and charity, for, as Guizot so tersely puts it, *la politique c'est l'art de transiger.*

THE ORLEANISTS.

As you are aware, the Orleanists now have the inside track, and are filling all the offices with their friends, but they are fast rousing a spirit of antagonism. They could have helped Henri V. to his throne, but they had no intention of doing that, and now that the Legitimists are assured that they were duped as handsomely as in 1851, they are beginning to take their revenge. They refused to go for the Orleanist Bruas in the Maine-et-Loire, and are refusing all compromises offered them by the men who are now in office, and who are daily compromising MacMahon in favor of the Orleans Princes. We have long been anxious to see what the Comte De Chambord would do, and his revenge is now taken in a curious way. He wrote a letter to Don Carlos encouraging him in Spain. Then we were informed that the Comte De Bardi passed through Paris coming from Frohsdorff, and being on his way to the head-quarters of Don Carlos with important documents. There was then a family council, the Duke of Parma, Count Caserta, and Count De Bardi proclaimed Don Carlos as the representative of the four branches of the Bourbons, the legitimate heir to Henri V., and with eventual claims upon the throne of France. This is a blow to the Comte De Paris, and the war between the Bourbons and the Orleanists is once more opened. It is, indeed, true that Don Carlos is nearer the Comte De Chambord than the Compte De Paris, and the only thing that can be urged against him is the renunciation of his family to all claims upon the throne of France in consideration of the throne of Spain. But as the contract was not kept, this renunciation cannot have any great weight in case the Comte De Chambord should wish to adopt his nephew. His heir to his personal property is Duke Robert of Parma, but if the Parmas, Casertas, Bardis, and Don Carlos agree to acknowledge the latter as the heir, and the Comte De Chambord consents, nothing could be more legitimate or legal. In point of fact, the illegality would rather be upon the side of acknowledging the heir to the younger branch, the only excuse for which must be expediency. The Orleanists have a party, such as it is, and so long as they work for Henri V. he might, by compromising with his nearer relatives, acknowledge the Comte De Paris as the Dauphin. It was the suspicion that the Comte De Chambord would do this out of revenge for the course of Louis Philippe in depriving him of his throne, that kept the Orleanists and Legitimists apart for so many years, and led to the difficulties of a fusion which seemed so simple a matter to every one.

QUARRELS OF THE MONARCHISTS.

The thing has now been done. The Duc D'Aumale worked against Henri V., while the Comte De Paris was embracing him at Frohsdorf, but, although he complained at the time, he yet meant to keep his part of the contract. But when the Orleanists got a hold upon the Government, after the retirement of M. Fourtou and M. Magne, the Comte De Chambord found an opportunity for testing the sincerity of his relatives. He designated a line of policy; they declined to follow it, on the ground that they could not control their followers or run counter to the popular current in France. "As if the popular current in France was running in favor of Orleanism!" cries the Comte De Chambord, holding up both hands at this reply; and in a few decisive sentences he declared that he could hope no longer without being a willing dupe, and ordered dispatches sent off at once to instruct his followers not to fall into any of the schemes carried on under favor of the Septennate, and to refuse all compromise with the Ministry, who were, he declared most positively, making disloyal use of the name of Marshal De MacMahon. Since then it has been war on both tides. The Minister of the Interior prosecuted a dealer for selling a photograph of the Comte de Chambord with the Bourbon arms; Henri V. replies by arranging his succession to the throne. It is possible, therefore, that Don Carlos may become at any time "King *in partibus* of France and Navarre," for he has been recognized as the Dauphin. But for all this, Don Carlos would do well to continue his struggle for the throne of Spain, for I fear this family decision will not go far toward giving him the throne of France. It does one thing, however, and that is, it helps the Republic. The Comte Bachosson De Montalivet is, perhaps, right in writing another letter in favor of the Republic upon a knowledge of these facts. And it limits the great struggle now going on between the Republic and the Empire, for, although M. Chaband La Tour forbids us to say it, and will not permit anyone to make such statements, I still think that the field lies between one or the other of these two parties.

THE BONAPARTISTS PRETENDERS.

In Corsica the struggle between Prince Napoleon and Charles Bonaparte, Prince De Canino, is going on in pretty much the same fashion, and Prince Charles has been recognized as the heir to the Prince Imperial, and after him to the chances of the Bonaparte family. I must say that Prince Charles is one of the most worthy men I ever met in my life, and on legal grounds his claim is stronger than that of Prince Jerome, who is the son of the youngest of Napoleon's brothers. He stands in about the same relation to the Prince Imperial as Don Carlos does to the Comte De Chambord, while Prince Napoleon occupies the place of the Comte De Paris. But both of these parties seem to be speculating a little upon the skin of a bear which has not yet been shot, and while the speculations may profit them in certain eventualities, these eventualities seem very remote. If the Republic does not profit by these difficulties in the camps of its adversaries, the fault can assuredly be laid at the door of the Republicans themselves. They have superb opportunities at this time, if they have tact and moderation enough to use them.

M. REGNIER.

Do any of my readers remember what I wrote a year ago about M. Regnier, the man with a "bee in his bonnet," who played a curious rôle in the affair of Metz? I gave some details about him which are too long to be repeated, and which have come to be again of interest. Poor M. Regnier has been condemned to death as a spy. But he took President Molé's advice and began his defense by putting the channel between himself and his accusers. He is not a bad man, by any means, and tried hard to win fame as a philanthropist. He was rather more than an average member of the Peace Society. But Prince Bismarck happened to want just such a cracked and ambitious personage at the time, and hence he was sent into Metz to do Prince Bismarck's work, quite unconscious that he was being duped, outwitted, and used against the country he desired to serve. Having got all out of him that he wanted, Prince Bismarck threw him overboard, and now he has been condemned to be shot *in contumacium*. But I have no idea that he will be shot, even if caught, for the harmless, vain old gossip was really ambitious of playing a fine rôle in the history of his country, and of winning the right to the name of a philanthropist, and to a perpetual membership in the Peace Society.

MINISTER JAY'S RENT.

The *Neue Evie Presse* of Vienna, gives a savage article to Mr. Jay, our Minister to Austria, when speaking of the latter's difficulty about the payment of his rent. It says that it was expressly stipulated in the lease, written in duplicate in English and German, that one year's notice should be given. But hearing that the property was to be sold, and having no intention to go home, Mr. Jay gave six months' notice, and claimed his release on the ground that this was the legal term in Vienna. But if it is the custom, the proprietor urged that this was a case of a special contract, both parties signing a specified agreement, and stipulating one year's notice, for considerations understood by both. Mr. Jay went home, refusing to pay the sum demanded for the unexpired six months of his lease. After the rehabilitation of Gen. Van Buren, and all that was said during the Exposition, the *Presse* says that no one expected to see Mr. Jay back in Vienna. His return was, to say the least, a great surprise; but it was welcomed by the proprietor of the Ringstrasse who had leased his property to the minister. He brought suit upon his written contract, the terms of which were so precise that no tribunal could have hesitated in giving judgment, under the law on contracts, but Mr. Jay flanked the courts by refusing to appear. He claimed immunity because he was the representative of a first-class nation, and pleaded his diplomatic privilege. When put upon that ground, the house-holder had to confess himself beaten. All he can do is to wait until the Minister resigns, and then, if caught in Austria, which is not very likely, he can be brought into court. The *Presse* thinks it would have been better if Mr. Jay had settled the matter amicably, and said nothing about his first-class nation or his diplomatic privileges. If the contract is as precise as this journal pretends, I should be very much of the same opinion, but there may be two sides to the story. After our experience in Vienna last year, we cannot feel very sympathetic when a house-holder loses six months' rent, but it is in many respects preferable that the United States Government should be kept out of such private quarrels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S NOVEL.

IDOLATRY. A Romance. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. 8vo., pp. 379. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

Mr. Hawthorne very properly styles his new book a romance. A novel certainly it is not; hardly a tale, unless in the sense in which everything that is told is so. It is, indeed, not quite within even the very wide and general term, narrative; for that, in its general acceptance, implies coherence, if not continuity; and *Idolatry* is neither coherent nor continuous. We must not be understood as implying any lack of coherence in the author's thought or style; for in that respect Mr. Hawthorne is remarkably clear and compact. We refer to the coherence of events alone. The author of *Idolatry* has absolved himself entirely from the unities of time and space, and we might almost say of reason, and has launched out boldly into the region of the impossible. But he deals fairly with us; and although he does not go so far as literally to tell us that his story is one the actual occurrence of which is not only impossible, but absolutely inconceivable, he plainly does not do so because he deems such a confession not only unnecessary but very superfluous. No one thinks it incumbent upon him to tell a boy that the tales in the *Arabian Nights* are not literally true; and nothing in that delightful book of wonders is higher up in the realms of pure fantasy than this story, the greater part of which has for its scene New-York, Hoboken, and Boston, and for its time only twenty years ago. Moreover, the book is an uncanny and a gruesome thing; and this notwithstanding a grand hero, and a heroine who is really enchanting.

We see two men sleeping in two rooms in a Boston hotel. The first of these is a dark, middle-aged person, mysterious and forbidding, who bears the name—ingeniously contrived, yet not happily chosen—of Dr. Hiero Glyphic. He is really an Egyptian named Manetho, who has assumed the name of Dr. Glyphic, an American Egyptologist, who all the while is dead and comfortably embalmed (by the hands of Manetho) in a tall old clock-case standing in a house on Hoboken Heights, his face being just behind the face of the clock. And this incident, like the name Hiero Glyphic, is characteristic of one of the salient demerits of the book; it introduces an element of grotesqueness, almost of ridiculous absurdity, into a work of art, the essentially fantastic character of which, (its main purpose being serious,) required the careful elimination of all grotesque and ridiculous suggestion. Upon the finger of the Egyptian is a wonderful diamond ring; older than the Pharoahs, brilliant as light itself, and, it is almost needless to say, talismanic. For Manetho is the last of a line of Egyptian priests, some of the later members of which, we may suppose, turned their rods into serpents in the famous trial of skill with a very modern Hebrew filibuster named Moses. This ring owes its brilliance to its being exquisitely cut with twenty-seven facets; and upon each of these facets mystical characters are engraved, recording certain occurrences, which the author proceeds to read off for the edification and instruction of his reader. A very astonishing ring, truly, and one of great significance in regard to Mr. Hawthorne's romance—significant not only in regard to the events related, but as to the conditions of the author's work. For the existence of such a ring is an absolute impossibility. Its mere antiquity and its preservation in one family for five or six thousand years are trifles that we might accept. But as to the ring itself, diamonds were not cut in facets in the time of the Pharaohs, diamond-cutting being a very modern art; and, besides, granting the cutting, the engraving upon all the facets, including the table, (as to which the author is particular,) would have destroyed that brilliancy upon which he also insists. But all this we must set aside as mere realistic trifling. We are expected to accept the ring with no question as to realities and possibilities. And so the ring is typical of the book. If we can accept the one, we may accept the other.

Swimming in the Nile with this talismanic ring hanging upon his neck, in the year 1816, Manetho, then a boy, is borne off by the current, and pursued by a crocodile. He is just about to feel the snap of the great lizard's grinning jaws, when, from an American vessel sailing up the river, a Scandinavian Yankee named Thor Helwyse, slides down upon a halyard, and snatches him literally from the jaws of death. He is taken to America, and adopted by Dr. Hiero Glyphic, to assist him in his Egyptological studies. He falls in love with the doctor's daughter, and the daughter's attendant and companion, Salome, falls in love with him, and does not hesitate to yield herself, too soon, entirely to him. He does not marry Helen, for Thor Helwyse comes and does that; and Manetho, who has become an Episcopal clergyman (!) performs the marriage ceremony. A terrible scene between Manetho and the young wife about eight months after the marriage, brings on the premature birth of twins—a boy and a girl, and the death of their mother. Dr. Glyphic dies, leaving an ample fortune behind him, and instead of being gathered to his fathers, or decently buried anywhere, or even burned, is embalmed in the family clock-case. Thor Helwyse also dies, and his son, Balder Helwyse, one of the twins, is the hero of the story. As to the girl, whether she is Gnulemah the heroine, or whether she is burned, or stolen by Salome, we cannot exactly make out, even at the end of the story. And, indeed, we do not, by any means, warrant the correctness of our statement of the preliminaries of the story, (for we are yet upon its very threshold,) because one peculiar effect of the style of this composition is the extreme difficulty there is in discovering what is what, which is which, and above all, who is who.

Balder Helwyse is the other man sleeping in the other room of the hotel in Boston; of that, at least, we are sure; and as the young Scandinavian and the old Egyptian are on their way from Boston to New-York in the Fall River steamer Empire State, they fall into a confabulation of a very amazing character as they sit abaft the wheel-house in such pitchy darkness that they catch not a glimpse of each other's faces, seeing only the glowing ends of each other's cigars. During this talk Manetho delivers himself of such fiendish sentiments that Balder is astounded and revolted; and finally the Egyptian lets out that he, to avenge himself upon an enemy, has captured his daughter in her infancy, and brought her up with such education as to deprive her of the moral sense, and intends to present her, thus degraded, to her father. This provokes such an expression of opinion on Calder's part that Manetho springs at him. Whereupon Balder chokes him black in the face, and, after a little deliberation as to the proper disposition of such a scoundrel, throws him overboard. At that very minute the Empire State runs into a schooner in a fog, and it is supposed that one passenger perished in the collision.

Balder arrives at New-York unsuspected, but, believing himself to be a murderer, to change his looks as much as possible, he has his flowing golden locks cut close and his flowing golden beard shaved off. He wanders out of town far up on the banks of the Hudson. There, by means of a traveling telescope, he sees a young woman on a lawn upon the Jersey side of the river; gets himself ferried over; finds the lawn surrounded by a high wall without a gate, piloted by an Egyptian bird, climbs a tree, swings himself over the wall, drops upon the lawn, and presently finds himself in the presence of a young woman of wondrous beauty, Gnulemah, dressed like a daughter of the Pharaohs, who supposes herself to be the ward of Dr. Glyphic, whom she calls Hiero, but who really is Manetho. They talk together, as a very intelligent and handsome man who had seen much of the world, and a very intelligent and beautiful young women who had seen nothing of it, might talk; and, to be brief, just as Balder has confessed his murder of Manetho, that worthy makes his appearance, he having saved himself by swimming to the schooner. And there, we hope, as Peter Quince says, "is a play fitted."

The rest of the book is quite in keeping with what has gone before in extravagant disregard of the probable and possible conditions of real life; but we must leave it to our readers to work themselves out of the complication of events in which we here leave the puppets whom Mr. Hawthorne uses with such masterly skill and such high purpose. For we hope that all our readers will also be the readers of *Idolatry*, which, notwithstanding faults of construction which we cannot but regard as placing it among the monsters of imaginative literature—faults, too, which were not at all necessary to the attainment of the author's purpose—is one of the most fascinating books of its kind within our knowledge. Grant its impossible conditions; don't trouble yourself with incoherence and improbability; remember that although the personages are of nowadays, and the scene New-York, New-England, and New-Jersey—significant aggregation of newness!—you are reading *romance;* give yourself up, unquestioning, into the author's hands, and he will lead you into regions of enchantment. It is a very daring piece of work; but the vigor of imagination and the dexterous skill with which it is wrought out justify the workman. The charm is in the personages and in the character which they reveal, and the thoughts which they strike out in their collision with each other under the extraordinary relations in which they are placed. There is no uncertainty of touch in their drawing, no incoherence or incongruity in their action. Although lifted far above the plane of real life, they are only therefore more intensely human. Balder, the nearest of them—that is, of the principals—to real life, is grand in a radiant manliness, which makes him as close a representative of a Scandinavian demi-god as a man can be who was born in America and educated at a German university; and Gnulemah, the new Miranda, who first worships Balder as her God, and then loves him as a man, is a wonderful and enchanting revelation of that delicious mystery, unmitigated womanhood. Her womanly nature, checked, repressed by Manetho's discipline, but kept by inherent purity untainted, springs at once into passionful existence at the presence of the sunny-haired god of her idolatry, and she falls to worshiping him, and then beguiling him, and then making love to him in the most bewitching fashion. She has much modesty, little shame, and no social convention. Absolutely ignorant of etiquette, she has the courtesy as well as the grace of a goddess. You would as soon think of calling Isis ladylike, or Aphrodite with her locks dripping from the sea. Her style is far too large for ladylikeness. And yet she coos like a wood-pigeon. With these people are strangely mixed some high-dried specimens of the New-England "Brahmin" class, and throughout the book the depths of psychology are looked down into from dizzy heights with steady gaze. And yet the author's hand is not quite so steady as his head; and we can some times see that he has failed to convey to us exactly all his thought, although we may not miss his purpose. Mark a small but very distinct failure of this kind in the following passage, which as a whole is fine:

"Gnulemah could not be called talkative, yet in giving her thoughts expression she outdid vocabularies. Many fine muscles there were around her eyes, at the corners of her mouth, and especially in the upper lip—whose subtle curvings and contractions spoke volumes of question, appeal, observation. Her form by its endless shiftings uttered delicate phrases of pleasure, surprise, and love; her hands and fingers were orators, and eloquent were the curlings and tappings of her Arab feet."

This conveys skillfully one very charming manifestation of Gnulemah's thoroughly feminine nature. But there is one word in it which is like a blot on a fair page. "Many fine *muscles* there were around her eyes," &c., &c. This pitches us headlong out of romance, not only into reality, but into anatomy. It reminds us sadly, by strong contrast, of Spenser's beautiful lines:

"Upon her eyelids *many graces* sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows.

The chief difference between the two passages is in the putting of many graces around the eyes of one woman and many muscles around those of another. Woman in art has neither bones nor muscles; just as in her physical perfection neither bone nor muscle is visible. Far should it be from the poet or the romance-writer to remind us of what nature hides so deftly with a covering of beauty. If we are to be told of the muscles about a beautiful woman's eyes and mouth we shall ere long have it pointed out by the poet or romance-writer that the outline of her shoulders is due to the fine development of the deltoid, and the undulating grace of her figure and her gait to well-spread *ossa innominata;* which, however true it might be, should not be thus set down. But practice will better Mr. Hawthorne's work in this respect; and this book, extravagant, audacious, imperfect, but fascinating, will cause his readers to look with eagerness for his next appearance upon the field of his already honorable achievements.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

German Universities. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Memories of Westminster Hall. Vol. II. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

Moonfolk. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Life of Lord Denman. Vol. II. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

The Wild North Land. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

The Sciences of Law. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Golden Apples. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

Cæsar's Gallic War. Boston: Ginn Brothers.

History of Greece. Vol. V. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Salem. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Genesis of the New England Churches. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Notes on the Epistles of Paul. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Sylvia's Choice. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Infant Diet. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Thirty Years' War. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Sceptres and Crowns. New York: R. Carter & Brothers.

Introduction of Algebra. New York: Sheldon & Co.

The Works of J. Hookham Frere. Three vols. New York: A. Denham & Co.

Ahn's Method of Learning the French Language, Five books. New York: E. Steiger.

Catalogue Plantarum. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

Health and Education. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

New Elements from Old Subjects. Philadelphia, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Norwood. New-York. J. B. Ford & Co.

Correspondence of Dr. Channing and Lucy Aiken. Boston, Roberts Bros.

Yale Lectures on Preaching. New-York, J. B. Ford & Co.

Elements of Descriptive Geometry. New-York, John Wiley & Son.

A System of Logic. New-York, Harper & Brothers.

PACIFIC SLOPE OPINIONS.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

A COUNTRY HOME—ABUNDANCE OF FRUIT—THE NATIVE WINE—THE TOBACCO OF THE PERIOD—THE STOCK MARKET AND THE BROKER'S BOY—CHINAMEN'S WIVES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

I was persuaded last Saturday to go into the country and remain until Monday with a friend who lives as a white man should. I don't know what the congregation of Trinity Church thought to see my pew vacant—such an unusual occurrence—but I got along very well that Sunday without them, and it is quite possible they were not seriously affected.

My friend who lives in the country probably wanted to make me feel bad, and sorry that I did not have such a place and money at interest. I confess I rather envied him when I looked at the tons of grapes clustering on the vines, the bushels of peaches and pears that lay rotting on the ground—which latter waste seemed a sin—and I asked him why it was thus. He said it would not pay to send them to market, and he had rather let the pigs regale themselves *ad libitum*, and immediately asked me to sail in. I was not quite sure whether there was any connection in the idea, but nevertheless accepted the invitation. Several pet pigs were already too full for utterance of even a squeal when kicked out of the way, and one—"Maud" he called her, because she *would* come into the garden—actually lay flat on her back, because it was the only flat portion that she could lay on. That pig was full of nectarines, big blue plums, strawberry peaches, Sicele pears, and didn't seem to consider it anything to wonder at either. It is so all over the State—fruit going to decay for want of gathering. Grapes have become merchantable by means of the demand for common wine, which is used as a base very extensively now by the liquor manufacturers, and from which you good people eastward have your old sherry and old port manufactured. From California wine they can make anything and everything, and do, and they buy it up now without waiting for it to attain age. As one of the buyers said to me, "I can make it twenty-five years old in twenty-five minutes." That fellow would be in demand if he could reverse the process, and make a fifty-year-old man twenty-five in double the time.

We don't drink much of our own wine, for the reason that it is too easy to get—too cheap to be good—and an old wine-drinker would be ashamed to be caught drinking California wine—it would be *infra dig.* I confess myself to have so far departed from California style as to drink our claret, and when I can get a perfectly pure wine for one dollar a gallon that if imported would cost twelve, I will continue to turn the cold shoulder on logwood decoction, if Grant's third term depended upon it. I like it, and so do my friends, when I put it in French claret bottles, and open carefully in their presence, so as not to disturb it. A handful of cellar dirt and dust showered over the bottle gives a tone to it also. I have had chaps smack their lips over it that had punished many a bottle of good wine, and say: "Old boy, where did you get it? I want some. Come now, divide." I have long since made up my mind that no man lives that can't be fooled on two things, especially when he prides himself on his experience and knowingness—wine and women. They are both matters of taste, and you can't most always tell the age, how long bottled, nor the amount of spirit remaining, the acidity coming, sometimes a little earlier than you look for it. The merit comes out strong, too, when we have thrown the dust over them—rather late to be appreciated, it is true—but these men are very dull and stupid, not knowing when they have a good thing, and ever ready to trade, as if a woman was a horse, to be "swapped" whenever she gets the bit in her mouth and kicks up. It's the bad driving that does the mischief, the difference being that by the time a woman is well broke to drive in double harness, she is broken down.

We are doing a great many other things in California now besides raising grain, fruit, wine, wool, and gold. We are doing a lively business in tobacco. Fifteen years ago I was down East on one occasion when they were gathering the tobacco crop—which goes to New-York, and, by a process equal to wine-making, becomes Havana tobacco. It struck me that this country was admirably adapted to its cultivation, and I brought back some seed, which I gave to a friend living on the bank of the Sacramento River, instructing him to plant it as per directions given me. We sat down and calculated the immense fortune we would make raising tobacco, if the experiment was a success. A week later my friend, who was an impatient sort of a fellow, wrote me just a line—"No results." I replied and asked him if he expected a crop of tobacco in seven days. A few weeks later he wrote, "Here she comes;" two weeks later, "How big is the stuff to be?" two weeks later, "Not room for that tobacco and me too. Who shall quit?" I heard no more for a month, and thought I would go up and see it. I did so, and the steam-boat landed me at my friend's ranch. I could not see the house, and halloed. I heard an answer from the depths, and, following a path, I found my friend swinging in a hammock in the shade of a grove of tobacco trees. I desire to maintain my reputation for truth and veracity, so necessary to a correspondent of THE TIMES, so I won't say how big or how high those tobacco plants were; but my friend's hammock was slung from them—and he was no feather-weight—and the leaves completely embowered the cottage. I congratulated him on the results—such a grove and such a shade—and moreover I said, "You will be permanently rid of mosquitoes." "Will I," said he. "Do you know that these gallinippers have learned to chew already, and the habit is spreading so that all the old he-fellows are coming down from Marysville to take a hand." I inquired if my friend had cured any or smoked any. He pointed to a Manyanita wood pipe split open on the ground, and said, "Before it was real strong, some three weeks ago, I tried a leaf in that pipe. Observe the result—busted it the second whiff, and knocked me off the log I was sitting on." Such was the first experiment in tobacco-raising in California. But now they have learned the trick. They have searched the State for the poorest and most barren soil, and, having found it, are cultivating a splendid article of genuine Havana leaf tobacco, manufacturing cigars as good as you get one time in twenty even in Havana, making several brands of smoking tobacco, and, lastly, an article of Louisiana perique, ("peruke" proper,) that any old smoker would go into ecstasies over, fully equal, it is said, to the genuine old-fashioned article, and that is saying a good deal. Now if we can supply the world with cigars and tobacco, we have got a dead sure thing for the future, even if gold gives out, grain fails, and the pigs eat up all the fruit. You people who have been paying fifteen cents apiece for genuine Havana cigars imported direct from—Connecticut, should rejoice and join in an earnest hooray.

The town looks like Chicago after a fire, so many old buildings being pulled down and splendid new blocks being erected in their place. There never was a time when our mechanical interests were so flourishing—never a time when people were so busy, machine-shops, foundries, planing-mills, &c., being run to their extreme capacity. The Palace Hotel absorbs a great deal of labor of all branches. This enormous structure is being pushed with an energy peculiarly Californian. Over one thousand men are engaged on it in one capacity or another. The walls are growing, the foundations and first story being a visible fact. Warren Leland, who is flying around as lively as a feather weight, having already worked off about fifty pounds, and expects by the time the hotel is finished to sit down in a theatrical chair without having it hang to him—Leland will be familiar with every brick in the building, and every detail, and when finished know it as a surgeon knows the muscles, veins, and bones of an unfortunate subject.

There has never been a hotel built so perfect in its details as this will be. It is the result of practical experience that Mr. Leland has acquired in his years of hotel-keeping—added to the common-sense views and practical knowledge of what a building should be by the owners. The site is most admirable, having a sunny exposure and splendid drainage, and if it is not simply perfect it will be the result of error in judgment, no pains being spared to make it so. This hotel will not, however, be any gorgeous affair, after the manner and fashion of the new Chicago hotels; on the contrary it will be plain, but everything of first quality, sensible and durable—no cheap work or furniture. The latter plain and solid wood; no carving or ornamentation; no deep corners to catch dust; moldings all plain beveled, and the entire furniture of the house will be made here of our coast woods, which are simply beautiful, the contract, amounting to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, having been awarded to the Kimball Manufacturing Company, of this city, car-builders proper, but adding furniture-building as a branch of their business. The lesser contracts for other work about the hotel has been distributed pretty generally among our mechanics. Mr. Sharon, one of the proprietors, will probably be the next Senator from Nevada, vice Stewart, term expired, although a fierce effort will be made by the Democrats and Sutro Tunnelites to defeat him. The Democrats held primaries at Virginia City a day or two since and nominated Gen. T. H. Williams, at one time Attorney General of California, a lawyer of some repute, and rich, but close. Sutro will organize his forces and throw his weight in the scale (Democratic)—anything to beat Sharon. Mr. Sharon is a shrewd, quiet, unostentatious man, never looks at all troubled, and, although small in stature, is a giant in a stock operation, and is worth twelve to fifteen millions of good hard gold dollars. I prophesy you will have a chance to shake hands with Senator Sharon next Winter. What a team he and Jones, of Nevada, will make. It is to be hoped that Congress won't go into Crown Point and Belcher. What fun it would be for S., J. & Co. to set 'em up and knock 'em down.

I don't see how these two men can ever stand it without the excitement of mining or mining operations going on about them. Jones should be allowed to sink a shaft in the Rotunda and Sharon have a quartz-mill in the basement, and, by giving the former an hour a day to go down to the bottom of the shaft, and Sharon a chance to go down and see how she was running, it would make them quite contented and reconciled to the stupidities of Washington life. Senator Jones has already made his record. I prophesy a good one for Mr. Sharon. He is a strong man, afloat or ashore. In the stock market he is king, and when he tells the brokers "Simon says wig-wag," a toy jumping-jack isn't a circumstance to the way their legs fly out and their heels go up. He is the kingpin of stocks in our community, certain. Speaking of stocks, we have arrived at that phase of misery and desperation "brokers' boys." With progress they have come, and henceforth adieu to safety for the tympanum. If there is anything on earth that is damnable, exasperating beyond human endurance, it is the broker's boy. For shrillness of whistle, for sharpness of elbows, for rudeness, "cheek," "sass," and impudence unparalleled, I award him a whole ox-hide of leather in a medal. The next thing to him is the Post Office boy, and after the two a locomotive whistle has a mild chance. What had we done that we should be inflicted thusly? We have managed to do a good deal of business without them, and have managed to get "busted" in stocks periodically without this additional infliction; but there's peace "nevermore."

Speaking of stocks, we have had rather a quiet market for two or three months past, and they have ranged low, but within the last week have been looking up. Stocks are much like the tide, and rise and fall with equal certainty, if not equal regularity. At times they go out of sight, and are accounted as waste paper. Anon some lucky strike in the vicinity brings them to light, and up they go from nothing a share to hundreds. To own mining stock is to try a man's soul—to sweat blood over a decline, and gnash teeth over losses: but put away the "deluder;" pile it away in the uttermost corner of your safe, and some day, if you have not been sold out for assessments, up she comes. A man making a business of dealing in mining stocks is a candidate for the sport of Dame Fortune. One day he is up, and very soon after he is down—the downs generally prevail mostly—but some day he wakes to fortune if not fame—the fortune being the most desirable. He is liable to blunder into a "strike," and the man that is stupid enough to hang on, nine times out of ten wins. Our rich Senator Jones started with Crown Point at $3 per share; it boosted itself to $2,000 and Jones to fortune.

As an instance, a friend who was going East in 1860 in disgust burned up a lot of deeds for mining ground (we bought and sold by the foot then) contrary to my remonstrance. Among others he had a deed to one hundred feet of a mine called "Lady Bryan." Six months after he left a broker rushed in and wanted to know whether my friend had ever sold his "feet" in that mine. Not being certain I telegraphed him, "What did you do with your 'Lady Bryan?'" He answered, "Don't know any such woman." He had forgotten all about the mine. Subsequent investigation proved that he had burned the deed with the others, and I could not sell it for the $10,000 offered.

Some men are getting awfully rich here in stock operations, and have jumped from obscurity to millions in a brief period. In fact, California is a pretty good place to make money in, provided you have as much as you ever ought to have to begin with, which rule is equally applicable, probably, to almost any place. To do business successfully in these days requires an amount of capital, which possessing, a man is a fool to go into business at all. The interest is enough for his wants, and for a man to go into business who is not obliged to, and don't need more money, is tempting Dame Fortune to "smash" him—and how often she does it. Serves him right, too. Let the big ones keep out and let the little ones have a chance. I remember when $10,000 capital would purchase a fair interest in a wholesale down-town business. You could hardly set up a barber-shop in the country for that sum now. It would just about start the boot-blacking or match-peddling business—decidedly short capital for a corner apple or peanut stand.

The Chinese question in the feminine form has exercised our courts considerably lately, and the anti-Chinese newspapers equally. The last month's China steamer brought an invoice of Celestial loveliness, consigned to various gentlemen of the pig-tail, some to be "wived," some on trial, and some on their own hook. Immediately a howl went forth, and some fanatical ass swore out a warrant against the lot, and the Pacific Mail Company inclusive, for importing moral-corruptors. Just think of it! What a risk we run of going permanently lame on that point. The whole party, some forty or fifty, were arrested and huddled into express wagons like so many calves, and taken off to the lock-up, experiencing not overdelicate consideration in the way they were hustled about. An astute Judge, before whom the case came up next day, decided that the Mail Company must return them to China. They were about being trotted aboard again when the lovers, proprietors, &c., mustered strength, (lawyers,) and got out writs of have their corpuses, and they were trotted back. Then two more Judges decided that if so be then, wherefore, why not. More lawyers—more fees on account of the females—then briefs were filed—grave arguments, bills of exceptions, &c. All this while the Dulcinas were languishing in jail, while the celestial lovers, husbands, &c., were dancing attendance with that patience proverbial among men, whatever the nation, in the pursuit of that sort of happiness under difficulties; for, be it known, some of these women were wives—legally so, according to Chinese laws or rules; some were to be, and consequently were entitled to the credit of being decent women. For the Chinese in some respects are very much like us. They buy their wives. A Chinaman in want of a wife scrapes together his wages and sends the amount home, generally to his father or mother, with the order for a wife, and they go into the market and make the best bargain they can, according to the money to be invested. Sometimes the amount is small, and a really first-class article cannot be had for the sum, but the old lady generally does her best and ships over the woman consigned to her son, who meets her at the steamer with his bill of lading, pays freight and charges, and takes his property. It was a miscellaneous consignment of this sort that was grabbed by our very zealous authorities, but a Daniel has come to judgment. Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, not being in the way of political influences and untrammeled by local prejudice, has decided that the whole proceedings are illegal, and has ordered the discharge of the squad. There is rejoicing in Sacramento street, and the delighted Celestial igniteth the festive fire-cracker.

If any of your readers want to know the price of a real useful wife of this sort, of reliable color, warranted to wash, (Mondays,) I can in

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAR—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kelleia.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HAND IN GLOVE—1,000 MILLINERS—Mr. C. B. Bishop.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 544½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We are now approaching the season when difficulties in the commercial and financial world are almost sure to make themselves felt, and when croakers and alarmists begin to point out that everything is going to the dogs. Yesterday there were three failures of dry-goods houses, and of course the report was at once set afloat that other houses were in difficulties. If every man who goes about whispering these evil stories could have a patent porous-plaster clapped over his mouth, and be sent home to bed, it would do us all a great deal of good. There is nothing that spreads so soon as fear and distrust in the business world, and it is in the power of a few timid persons to do mischief which may extend far and wide in the course of a very few hours. We can only hope that business men—brokers and merchants—will resist the threatened movement to create a scare, and treat alarmists as they would incendiaries who are trying to set a house on fire. There is nothing in our business position or prospects to cause the slighest apprehension, and although the Fall trade may not prove quite so brilliant as we have known it in some previous years, it will be infinitely better than last year, and by next Spring we may confidently expect to see a full revival in all departments of trade. But there must be no more wild and needless panics, and people who try to excite them should be promptly put down.

The time is close at hand when it will be necessary for the Republicans to choose a candidate for the Mayoralty of New-York City. Two years ago, under the influence of the "non-partisan" theory of Municipal government, they put up an old Democrat, and we need not now say what sort of a Mayor this "neutral" gentleman has made. We may safely presume that the Republican party will not renominate Mr. HAVEMEYER. Even the Fentonites would scarcely be disposed to pick him up. This year, Tammany talks of nominating Mr. WICKHAM, though perhaps it would have done better to have invited some one of the ability and standing of Mr. LAWRENCE to represent it again. Mr. LAWRENCE was a very good candidate, and was only beaten by the general belief that fidelity to reform was the ruling passion of Mr. HAVEMEYER. No one then knew that HAVEMEYER had scores of private friends whom he intended to thrust into all the vacant offices. The Republican Party can, very likely, elect a Mayor this year, if it will select a first-rate man, and let the people know in good time upon whom their choice has fallen. The Tammany nominee cannot succeed against a really strong Republican candidate, for nobody wishes to see JOHN KELLY and JOHN MORRISSEY in possession of the City. We might as well have OAKEY HALL back while we were about it, for HALL, with his past experience, would scarcely be likely to become the passive instrument of the new Bosses.

A letter from a correspondent in Louisiana, which we publish this morning, ought to be read carefully by all those who wish to get at the real condition of affairs in that unfortunate State. It is a very full and circumstantial statement of the recent difficulties in Bayou Sara. It shows conclusively some facts that are extremely encouraging. The negroes, though their votes have been largely used to sustain corrupt men, both white and black, are evidently divided among themselves, and a considerable number, Republican in politics and influential with their race, are found on the side of honesty, and ready to fight the thieves with arms and with votes. Again, this class are seen, in the instance recounted by our correspondent, to receive the active co-operation of the whites, both Republicans and Democrats. In other words the conservative influences of property and character—the two great safeguards of free government—are shown to be strong among a considerable number of all classes of the community, strong enough in point of fact to win a decisive victory. So far as this is true, or can be made true of the whole State, Louisiana will prosper. And we may add that this is absolutely the only way in which prosperity can ever be established.

People have become so accustomed to reports of anarchy and civil war in the South American States they give only languid attention to the insurrection in the Argentine Republic. The revolt, however, increases in importance and seriousness. It seems to have grown out of the late Presidential election, in which Gen. MITRE was defeated by DE AVELLAREDA, late Minister of Public Instruction. Gen. MITRE, who is unquestionably a man of great ability, charges that fraud was used to keep him out of the Presidency, and he seems to be supported by a considerable following, the naval force having declared for him. Business in Buenos Ayres is suspended; many firms have failed; the newspapers have ceased publication, and the panic, spreading to Europe, has caused a commotion among dealers in South American securities on the London Stock Exchange. The Government is said to be taking "vigorous measures" to quell the rebellion, the sessions of Congress being extended and the National Guard mobilized. The army, however, only amounts to about 6,500 men, and the navy contains only seven vessels, the largest of which mounts twelve guns. For a small State, the Argentine Republic has on hand a very troublesome civil war.

The hubbub about the gag-laws has been kept up so long that the Democrats begin to think it may prove of service to them. Their stock in trade is rather small, and they gladly seize hold of any odds and ends that come in their way to eke it out. We confess that we have never been able to find these dreadful gag-laws yet, and we certainly have not heard of any proceedings under them. But they must exist, and a good many persons must have been thrown into dark and noisome dungeons by means of them, for the following resolution was passed at a Democratic meeting on Saturday night:

Resolved, That the enactment of the Poland gag-law, whereby the Federal Government bases its authority for stretching its drag-net over the whole country, and forcing editors and publishers away from their distant homes into the courts of the District of Columbia, and subjecting the free press of the whole United States—for criticism of the Administration—to trial by creatures of the Administration, acting under the eye of the Administration, is unjust and intolerant, and ought to be repealed.

Who are the editors that have been thus cruelly dragged from their distant homes? We do not happen to have heard of them. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the Democratic meeting which "indorsed" this resolution was addressed by "Colonel" JOHN R. FELLOWS, who is notorious as TWEED's crony and advocate, and as a cowardly libeler. "Colonel" FELLOWS is a decided ornament to the Democratic Party, and must do it a great deal of good.

There is an old proverb which refers to the folly of living in Rome and fighting with the Pope. Count VON ARNIM, late German Ambassador in France, has discovered the inexpediency of being in the service of Prussia and contending with Prince BISMARCK. VON ARNIM wrote a letter to Dr. DOLLINGER in April last, severely condemning the ecclesiastical policy of the Chancellor, and showing, if we mistake not, that BISMARCK was ready, at a period not very remote, to come to terms with Rome. The letter cost VON ARNIM his official position, and now, after the lapse of six months, he has been arrested and lodged in a Berlin Police station on a charge of embezzling important state papers. The proceedings connected with the arrest appear, on the showing of the *Cross Gazette*, to have been of a very arbitrary character, but as that journal would be very apt to give an unfavorable color to anything for which BISMARCK was responsible, it may be well to accept this account with certain grains of allowance.

That there is no slackening in the vigor with which the ecclesiastical laws are being enforced, is evident from the expulsion of the Catholic Vicar from the Diocese of Posen. That personage was the only representative of the imprisoned Archbishop whom the clergy could recognize, and the State will now have to place virtually at the head of the diocese the Government official appointed to administer the temporalities of the see. Its next step ought naturally to be the appointment of an Old Catholic Bishop to fill LEDOCHOWSKI's vacant place, but there is apparently some indisposition to precipitate the schism which would inevitably attend such a step. The local tribunal which sentenced the Bishop of Treves has decided, on grounds not given, to release the Bishop and remit his fine. It is extremely probable that the public prosecutor will invoke the intervention of a higher court to prevent this decision being carried out.

It seems that the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND is not to follow the Marquis of RIPON into the Romish fold. To catch two such large gudgeons in one year would be a dazzling stroke of good fortune for the venerable person who uses the seal of the fisherman. The capture of the Marquis of RIPON has so tickled the old gentleman that he has declared his intention of sending the noble convert, direct from the Vatican, a "Religious Souvenir," whatever that may be. It appears that in 1873 there were in England thirty-three Roman Catholic lords, seventy-seven baronets, six members of the Privy Council, and thirty-seven members of the House of Commons. That affords, one would think, quite a respectable basis for the conversion of the entire peerage and baronetage.

THE DEMOCRATS AS A NATIONAL PARTY.

There has been a decided disposition on the part of the Democrats to make the canvass in New-York turn on national questions. We have no objections to this course, so far as Republican prospects are concerned, for our party is equally strong in its position as to national and as to State issues. But we should say that the Democrats will hardly make much by inviting discussion upon their national policy. They are fond of asserting that all questions connected with the war are settled, and that it is our business to confine ourselves to questions of administration, of constitutional construction, and of finance. This is true only to a moderate extent. The questions of the war are at rest now, because they have received a settlement which everyone knows the party in power will faithfully respect. But there is a strong feeling in the popular mind that this settlement could not be regarded as permanent in the event of the restoration of the Democratic Party to power. Certain well-defined principles have been incorporated into the National Constitution, and the Southern States are gradually conforming themselves to those principles. The process has been a slow, and, in many respects, a painful one. It has been embarrassed by many complications which we have labored to prevent, and the consequences of which we shall never cease to endeavor to remove. But the principles themselves must be accepted sooner or later. They are a part of the Constitution. They are the logical results of the war. They are sustained by the firm conviction of the great body of the Northern people, and they cannot be evaded or overthrown without subjecting this Government and all the precious interests involved in its maintenance, to such a shock and strain as no faithful citizen would willingly invite. Is there not room for doubt whether in the event of Democratic supremacy the newly-adopted principles of the Constitution would be upheld and enforced in their integrity? Is it not, indeed, entirely certain that even a reasonable prospect of such a supremacy would be the signal for a powerful and active opposition to those principles in the South? And is it not equally certain that whatever form that opposition took, whether the form of State legislation or private oppression of the colored people, or combinations like the "White League," the "Knights of the White Camellia" or the "Kuklux," the Democratic Party would be unwilling and unable to take any effective measures to put it down?

If the Democrats, afraid of the ugly record they have made in the administration of State affairs, choose to enter the field of national politics, these are among the questions they must discuss. It is all very well to say that they relate to dead issues, but the issues they relate to would *not* be dead if the Democrats were in power, or on the eve of accession to power. The party is bound to the past by ties which it cannot easily snap. It may profess to do so. Some of its more advanced members may even wish to do so. But there is a force in the associations of a half-century of consistent action in one direction, in the prejudices of the masses of the party, and, above all, in the deep-seated tendencies of the Southern Democrats who supply to the party all the sincerity and determination it has, that cannot be overcome by pretentious platforms The moment the Democratic party enters the field of national politics, it feels and shows the influence of that force.

If anything were required to show how completely the Democratic Party is wedded to the past, and how helpless it is to break the connection, it is the nomination of Mr. TILDEN in this State. That gentleman is a representative of some of the most characteristic tendencies of his party. With his high personal reputation and his undoubted ability, he, nevertheless, could not have retained a prominent place in the Democratic Party if he had not been known to be in intimate sympathy with the ideas that controlled the party during the war. The party leaders make no open quarrel with the men who were frankly on the side of the Union during our civil struggle, but they grant them no honors. If they wished to do, so they would not have the courage. Nine years after the close of the war, and in our intelligent and progressive State, there is a silent power in the Democratic Party which forbids the advancement of men who were prominently on the side of their country in the conflict for its existence. Mr. TILDEN is quite free from any objection on this score. Do our readers remember the great Union meeting in this City on the 20th of April, 1861? Not many of them, we are sure, have forgotten it. It was a splendid demonstration in behalf of the cause of national unity. It enrolled the intelligence, the public spirit, the wealth, and industry of New-York on the side of the Union. Mr. TILDEN—the most influential Democrat of the City—took no part in it. Nor that alone; he refused to take part in it. When called on by a personal and political friend to sign the call, and urged by every consideration of patriotism to do so, he withheld his name. He could hardly have done that if he had not believed either that the Union would not succeed, or that it ought not to succeed. We cannot think that the latter was his view. On the contrary, we presume that if the Union could have been saved under a Democratic Administration, if with it could have been kept intact all the Democratic principles and methods to which he was—and is—so firmly attached, he would have been glad that it should have been so. Perhaps now he wishes that his course had been different. He has passed, since that decisive moment, through many humiliating experiences. He has seen the great party whose service he preferred to the service of his country become the object of a rooted distrust by the nation. He has seen it pass through one defeat after another to the lowest point of abasement, when it threw away its principles for the sake of success—and lost. But he has this consolation, of which, we have no doubt, he will make the most: If in 1861 he had cast in his lot with the country instead of with his party, he could not now be the Democratic candidate for Governor. How much that consolation is worth, he can tell better probably after the election than he can now.

GRAND JURIES.

Recorder HACKETT has delivered a very seasonable charge to the newly-impaneled Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. He reminds them of the personal pressure from outside sources to which the records of recent Grand Juries bear witness, and he refers to the fact that the sensational reports which have been published within the last few months in regard to the intentions of Grand Juries, could only be explained by supposing a betrayal of the secrecy so imperatively enjoined in the oath administered to them. The Recorder states that it has come officially to his knowledge "that within the last six months, in this County, the Grand Jury have come to be a body quite as much the subject of lobby influences as legislative bodies would seem to be." This lobby pressure has been exercised both on the part of those wishing to procure indictments, and on the part of those wishing to defeat them. The Recorder very justly remarks, that the Grand Juror who suffers himself to be approached upon matters pending before the body of which he is a member "not only violates his oath, but transcends the common law that forbids such approaches, either in the act of the citizen or in the consent of the juror."

Such considerations ought to have special weight at a time when a disposition is shown to convert the Grand Jury once more into a weapon of political offense. The secrecy of the tribunal encourages men who have either personal or political animosities to gratify to appear before it, and prefer charges which they would hesitate to become responsible for in open court. In this way, they escape the odium which attaches to the failure of their attack, and are able to address another Grand Jury without carrying with them any of the discredit which publicly-given testimony of a partial or prejudiced character would entail. An entirely disproportionate share of the time of recent Grand Juries has been taken up with the consideration of complaints against one or other of the departments of our local Government. While we have expressed a very decided opinion about the administrative jobbery and blundering on which these complaints have been based, we have no sympathy whatever with the system of dunning one Grand Jury after another with the view of harassing the officials singled out for attack. Anything short of offenses of the most serious character by a public officer should be openly discussed, publicly investigated, and fairly disposed of, after all sides have been heard. If we are to establish the precedent that peculiar facilities will be afforded by Grand Juries for giving officials in the most responsible public positions a stab in the dark, then we shall certainly find it much more difficult than it is to induce men of character and position to accept public office.

How successfully the Ring used to pack Grand Juries for their own purposes has not yet been forgotten by the citizens of New-York. Between the gross abuses of the system which prevailed under Tammany dictation and that which is again creeping into practice, there is merely a difference of degree. A set of mousing lawyers and politicians have begun to infest the neighborhood of the Grand Jury room, and to form the nucleus of the "lobby" to which Recorder HACKETT alludes. Members of the Grand Inquest cannot regard with too much suspicion requests for indictments emanating from such sources. Complaints not proceeding from the District Attorney ought to be preferred by reputable citizens, and evidently dictated by considerations of public interest. Let the agents of political and official animosities only obtain a standing in the Grand Jury-room, and the progress toward a system where the rights of the private citizen will be in daily peril from secret attack, is a matter of but a short time. Probably before that people will begin to inquire, as they have done before, whether the Grand Jury system can be safely tolerated under the facilities for its abuse which our political institutions present. It rests with those who desire to preserve a tribunal capable of being employed for very beneficial ends, to preserve it from the insidious advances of lobbying, of political influence, and of personal pressure.

ANOTHER MAN OVERBOARD.

Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN has buttered his water-melon again. When that distinguished statesman went from Missouri to Connecticut during the campaign of 1872, he confounded all hearers by his wonderful speech at New-Haven. He told the slow people of New-England that they did not know anything about education. The Great Free West—in capital letters—was able to teach the universe. He, the statesman-like Jefferson Brick, whose home was in the setting sun, would show them that their musty, fusty Colleges of Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Amherst were behind the age. They lacked the graceful jump of the free schools of Pike County, and the rapidity of the prairie fire of the Southwest. His friends were taken aback, but they rallied to his praise; bright man, but eccentric; a man with ideas of his own, and not always found where expected. When this statesman approached the public table he was still more eccentric; and even staid New-England decorum gave way to open-eyed amazement when he buttered his water-melon. It was never pretended that it is the fashion in Missouri to butter water-melons. Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN did it; he has done it again.

This time, however, Mr. BROWN's eccentricity takes more conspicuous shape. Water-melons being out of season, he has gone over to the Bourbon Party of Missouri, and has written a letter to inform the world of that momentous fact. Really, it is not of much importance where Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN goes. We are not aware that a blast upon his bugle horn is worth any large number of men. But as showing what bad company will do for a man, we think his example may be truly called awful. Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN has a high opinion of himself, and when, in 1872, he failed to get the nomination for President on the ticket fabricated at Cincinnati, he revenged himself on fate and the revenue reformers by nominating Mr. GREELEY. Saving his extraordinary feats at New-Haven, we do not recollect that Mr. BROWN was heard from during the remainder of the campaign. If he ever did raise his voice, we are positive that his followers, with feelings of exasperation, thereafter persistently sat on him. In Missouri, however, there was enough floating and chaotic material to be solidified into a handsome majority for the GREELEY ticket. Mr. BROWN, though defeated, was temporarily very happy. With that intelligent self-appreciation that has always carried him through life, he felt that the defeat of the ticket was due to the fact that he was at the tail of it instead of the head. He thereafter sulked in his tent until the other day, when a Democratic call aroused him. The Democratic State Central Committee informed him in a few well-chosen sentences that, "casting about for statesmen of ability and national renown to address the contemplated multitude," they had lighted on the man who buttered his water-melon at New-Haven in 1872. With a start of surprise at this unexpected invitation, Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN found it necessary to relieve his feelings in a two-column letter, in which he said, among other things, that he would address the contemplated multitude as aforesaid. Moreover, he said that he should consider a defeat of the Democratic Party of Missouri a national calamity. He expressed his disfavor of the People's Party with high-toned scorn. He declared that it was only an *alias* for the old Republican Party, and that its disguise was too thin to cover its devotion to what he considers the damnable heresy of contraction. Being himself for Free Trade and "cheap money," he finds his affinity in the Bourbon Democracy. That is what bad company brings a man, to sometimes.

The truth is that the Bourbon Democracy of Missouri expressly and categorically excluded "Liberals" and every other political element from their organization. Feeling themselves strong enough with their reinforcement of ex-rebels enfranchised by special act of clemency, they advanced their standard with "none but Democrats on guard." The "Liberals," Liberal Democrats, and Republicans combined against this new rebellion, the latter party giving up their organization for this campaign. Such men as Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, JAMES O. BROADHEAD, and other old-time Conservatives, gave in their adhesion to the people's movement, with the proviso that it was "only for this once," and under the pressure of the alarming attitude of the Bourbons. Certainly, if ever there was a call for honest patriots of all parties to unite against men who were violent in their hostility to unionism and damaged as to their past political record in the State, this was the time. But Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, upset by his having actually run on the tail end of a Presidential ticket, will have none of it. He is a melancholy example of the wreck which may be made of a man by making him too conspicuous. As a Republican, he was good enough. Once out of the party, he refuses to go back, choosing rather the evil companionship in which he found himself in the Fall of 1872. Hereafter, a moral and political tale may be adorned by pointing to his doleful fate.

GEN. SHERMAN.

On Monday the office of the Head-quarters of the Army was closed at Washington, and before the week is over Gen. SHERMAN will have established the head-quarters of the General of the Army at St. Louis. Washington society will regret the General, and strangers will miss the sight there of a conspicuous figure about which cluster many of the most glorious memories of the war. It is matter for regret, too, that dissatisfaction with his official relations prompts Gen. SHERMAN to abandon the capital, and cross the Mississippi to find his future home. This dissatisfaction, however, is rather with facts than with persons. The President retains all his old feeling of attachment for him, and respect for his great abilities. With Gen. BELKNAP, the Secretary of War, his personal relations are also cordial. Perhaps Gen. SHERMAN feels, to a certain degree, ill at ease amid the political surroundings of Washington, for his sympathies are those of a soldier entirely, and lead him away from the prevailing occupations of our great political centre. But after all, it is undoubtedly his purely official relations which have caused him his chief uneasiness, and unfortunately it is difficult, indeed nearly impossible, to adjust them to his satisfaction without radical changes which, perhaps, he is not sanguine enough to expect.

The trouble which Gen. SHERMAN encountered on attaining the highest position in the army is not a new one. It was experienced in turn by Lieut. Gen. SCOTT and Gen. GRANT when they occupied the post, and has long furnished material for controversy and discussion in both civil and military circles. Gen. SCOTT, in his day, protested against what he regarded as the usurpation of authority of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War in Mr. PIERCE's Cabinet, and questioned the constitutional right of the Secretary, as head of an executive department, to act for the President. Failing in accomplishing his purpose, he set Gen. SHERMAN the example of removing his headquarters to New-York, where in a modest office he performed the few functions allotted him. In 1866 Gen. GRANT, experiencing a like difficulty, wrote to Secretary STANTON that he found his position "embarrassing and, I think, out of place," and in a few words stated the common grievance: "The entire Adjutant's General office," he said, "should be under the entire control of the General in Chief of the Army. No orders should go to the army or the Adjutant General except through the General in Chief; such as require the action of the President would be laid before the Secretary of War, whose actions would be regarded as those of the President." This, he confessed, would be to restore a rule which had been so long disregarded that difficulty might be experienced in re-establishing it. In 1870 Gen. SHERMAN, in his turn, laid his complaint before the Secretary of War, Gen. BELKNAP, expressing his opinion as to "the imperative necessity of fixing and clearly defining the limits of the powers and duties of the General of the Army, or of whomsoever may succeed to the place of Commander in Chief." Like the similar protests and requests of his predecessors, this failed in its purpose, and in May of the present year the General asked permission to move his head-quarters to St. Louis, "in the same manner and to the same extent granted to my predecessor, Gen. SCOTT, shortly after the Mexican war." The required assent was almost immediately given by the Secretary of War, and a general order announcing the change was issued. The Secretary of War, in his letter, made "the suggestion which was carried out in the case of Gen. SCOTT"—that no material change should be made "in the stations of troops or commanders without previous approval by this department." This leaves the matter in dispute just where it was in the days of SCOTT and MARCY.

The difficulty grows out of a fault (if fault it be) of our whole system, and is, therefore, not one to provoke hard personal feelings between Gen. SHERMAN and any one else. The President is, by the Constitution, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The Secretary of War, the Supreme Court has decided, though "he does not compose a part of the army, and has no duties to perform in the field," and is "a civil officer, and all his duties are civil duties," yet is "the regular constitutional organ of the President for the administration of the military establishment of the nation." So long, therefore, as the President and the Secretary of War are in accord, the powers of the latter are really only limited by those of the former, whom he represents. The Adjutant General's office is a branch of the War Department, and through it the orders of the army are transmitted. The General, therefore, is commander only in name; his title indicates rank rather than authority, and only by special grant of power from the President can he actually assume control of the army. It will be seen, therefore, that the position is an anomalous one in many essential points. There is no escape from the present difficulty short of the entire remodeling of our system of army administration as constitutionally established, and as affected by practice and precedent. From the establishment of the military force in 1790, with the exception of a short time during JOHNSON'S Administration, when a now-repealed law made all orders pass through the General, the practice has been to send them through the War Department without the intervention of the General. To show that the powers exercised by Gen. BELKNAP are not novel, it is enough to say that during the war of 1812 Mr. ARMSTRONG, MADISON'S Secretary of War, while on the Canadian frontier, issued orders to Major Gen. DEARBORN, then General in Chief, though the President was far away in Washington, with no telegraph line between. During the incumbency as Gen. eral in Chief of Gens. ST. CLAIR, WAYNE, WILKINSON, DEARBORN, BROWN, and MACOMB, the successive Secretaries of War appear to have always issued orders from the War Department, precisely as the Secretary of the Navy does in his department. But, as we have said, the annoyance of Gen. SHERMAN is not surprising, and he will carry with him to St. Louis the respect of every one with whom he has been brought into relations at Washington.

TEXAS.

OUTRAGE BY A BAND OF ARMED AND MASKED MEN—SEVERAL PERSONS COMPELLED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—A special dispatch to the *Globe*, from Denison, Texas, says: On the night of Sept. 25 twenty-five or thirty armed and masked men, riding blanketed horses, visited Thomas Boyd, at St. Joseph, Montague County, and called on William Stone, who with his family boarded with Mr. Boyd, to come out. Mr. Stone refused, whereupon he was informed that there was a body of men near by who intended to hang him if he did not leave town in twenty-four hours. The party then visited several other houses and made similar demands upon the inmates. The next day Deputy United States Marshal J. M. Rodman and several other United States officers arrived at St. Joseph and found Mr. Stone and others packing their wagons preparatory to leaving, and accompanied them fifteen miles on their journey, camping with them the first night. They kept pickets out to prevent surprise, as the intention of the gang was to follow and murder them. Yesterday the refugees appeared before United States Commissioner Charles E. Maurice, and filed complaints against twenty-two members of the gang whom they could identify. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Wright, who, with a posse of armed men, left Denison last night for Montague County to make the arrest.

The demonstration against Mr. Stone and others was to prevent them from appearing in court as witnesses against certain parties.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

GEN. MILES OBLIGED TO RETREAT—THE INDIANS ENCOURAGED TO RENEWED ACTIVITY—LETTER FROM GEN. MILES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Indian Agent Miles writes to Commissioner Smith, from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory, under date of Sept. 26 as follows:

"Yesterday noon we received information through Indian channels that the Cheyennes had forced Gen. Miles to retreat to the vicinity of Antelope Hills, and that, encouraged by this success, they had started out war parties, one of which had met Gen. Davidson somewhere up the Washita, and they had lost three of their braves killed; and that another party of about twenty-five were camped, yesterday morning, thirty miles west of this agency, on their way to the road between here and Caldwell. I at once sent out a courier on as good a horse as could be had to proceed along the line of the road to warn teamsters, &c., of the apprehended danger. He was followed later in the afternoon by Capt. Cramer with a full company of cavalry. Thou wilt not wonder at my anxiety when I say that my wife and three little ones are now between here and Caldwell, detained by high waters. They have an escort of ten soldiers, which would be sufficient under ordinary circumstances. Look out for news from the border of Kansas. The Cheyennes, exasperated by their losses and encouraged by their successes, will fight like demons, and will scour the whole country. All available means should be used to protect and punish."

CONVENTION OF CHIEF ENGINEERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—The second annual convention of the Chief Engineers of the Fire Departments of the various cities of the Union, met at the Mercantile Library Hall to-day, and was called to order by President Damrell, of Boston, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. A committee of five was appointed to select officers for the convention, who, after a brief consultation, reported H. Clay Sexton, of St. Louis, for President, with seventeen Vice Presidents: P. H. Raymond, of Cambridge, Mass., Recording Secretary; M. Chase, of Bloomington, Ill., Corresponding Secretary, with three assistant secretaries, and Thomas W. Nevins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Treasurer. The report was adopted, and President Sexton took the chair and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. A committee was then appointed on the order of business, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow to give the committee time to report.

THE LOUISIANA PARISHES.

THE DISTURBANCE IN WEST FELICIANA.

MACHINATIONS OF AN AMBITIOUS GERMAN CARPET-BAGGER—A TERROR INVENTED AS A POLITICAL DODGE—FAILURE OF THE SCHEME.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BAYOU SARA, La., Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

Bayou Sara is the remnant of a once flourishing town on the Mississippi, some few miles above Baton Rouge. It was burned by Admiral Porter during the war. After that affair, although Bayou Sara was too good a business point to be abandoned, yet the great majority of the inhabitants removed their homes to St. Francisville, a village on the heights about one mile east of the river. The stores, the magazines, &c., remained at Bayou Sara, which still serves as the entrepot for the surrounding country for forty miles back, until one strikes the line of the railroad from Memphis to New-Orleans. It receives from the steam-boats all the corn, bacon, &c., needed by the population, which, raising nothing but cotton, cannot well feed itself. And it is the depot for the cotton which should pay largely for the devotion of its cultivators, but which does not. The population of the parish, which it will be remembered is the same thing as a county in other States, gives a large negro majority, but in both Bayou Sara and St. Francisville the whites are in the majority, though not largely.

The parish is known as the West Felicians. It has been run exclusively by the Kellogg faction, though the officers in some cases were conservative white men, and in others conservative colored men. It will be admitted of Gov. Kellogg, when his history is written, that he never hesitated about appointing those persons who were most agreeable to a community, provided that the party was not affected. So long as the machinery of voting and the assessment and collection of taxes were in the right hands, *id est*, in hands devoted to himself, he was never averse to conciliating the country by appointing Mayors and Parish Attorneys and others, even though they were of the opposite political stripe. It so happened that in Bayou Sara, the Mayor, the Police Justice, and the Parish Attorney, all white men, and all Conservatives, were also all appointees of Gov. Kellogg. So was the Sheriff—a Conservative colored man—an industrious, hard-working carpenter, who had been made a Postmaster by Kellogg, and who became Sheriff through a little conspiracy of Emile Weber, a German carpet-bagger, a State Senator, and the leader of the colored element in the parish. Weber had distributed the principal offices among his own relatives, and wanted the Post Office which Stephens held, not for himself exactly, but in the interest of his mother, who kept a general store, and whose business, it was thought, would be increased thereby. Weber asked Stephens to resign and to accept some State office, but he would not, so Weber procured his appointment as Sheriff from the Governor, hoping thereby to make his retention of the Post Office illegal. But as the emoluments of the place were below $1,000 per annum, the statute did not prevent him from holding a county office also. Stephens therefore took the Shrievalty, but kept the Post Office. Hence intestine war, and Stephens was spoken of by Weber generally as a bad colored man, who was a friend to the whites.

The disposition of Mr. Weber to grab all the offices for himself and friends had been noticed with pain also by other colored men, notably by a Mr. John Gair, of Point Coupé Parish, who desired to run for the vacant State Senatorship, but was opposed by Weber, on the ground that it was expedient to give it to a white man, so as to satisfy the North, that was giving signs of dissatisfaction at the state of things in Louisiana. Weber's influence obtained, the nomination for Mr. John Breaux, a white man of his own kind, at a convention held for the purpose of making out a local slate. But, as Mr. Gair was well aware that Weber, though he swayed the convention, had no influence either in East Feliciana or in Point Coupé, the two other parishes which, with West Feliciana, made up the district, he determined to resist the party nomination, and to become an independent candidate. And to strengthen himself in West Feliciana, Weber's parish, he put on his slate Stephens for Sheriff. As this Postmaster and Sheriff is excessively popular in his parish from his habits of industry and of truth-telling, this man made Weber wince, because he felt that it would split the colored vote square in two. Things were in this position when the trouble took place, and from the exact narration of the facts the readers of THE TIMES will see that Mr. Weber may very reasonably be suspected of having conspired the whole thing, in order to unite the colored vote.

On the night of Wednesday, the 16th of September, the Mayor of Bayou Sara, Mr. Irvine, was awakened by a German messenger from the store of a Jewish merchant, a Mr. Freyhan, who has several stores in St. Francisville, and one notably on the outskirts of the village, where the Jacksonville and Woodville roads meet together. The man bore a note from the merchant which bade Mr. Irvine be ready to receive a body of armed and mounted negroes, who were determined to sack and burn the town. The information had been given by a colored clergyman, a Mr. George Dent, who declared that during two meetings in the woods, when this thing had been discussed, he had endeavored to fight it down. But his counsels had been overruled, and the outrage was determined on. This note Mr. Irvine read with alarm, and belief, and he immediately dressed and went to consult with the Parish Attorney, Mr. Leake. Then they, after consultation, agreed that the thing was only too likely and went to find Mr. Stephens, the colored Sheriff. After the matter had been duly explained to him he assented to the calling out of a posse, which was done, and he armed and put himself at their head. They patrolled all that night until 4 o'clock in the morning, but saw and heard nothing. In the meanwhile the ladies, half naked, had rushed with their children down to the coal-tug, and had got on the coal rafts and waited in agony for the sound of firing or for the galloping of horses, that should tell them either of defeat or victory. Messengers were sent to the neighboring parishes asking all the white men and conservative colored men to turn out and assist them in protecting their property and their wives and children.

As these men came in they bivouacked around the Court-house, which presented a lively appearance, for by daybreak there were no less than 600 armed and mounted men, all resolute, and the younger ones somewhat eager for a fight. But there were cool heads in command, not the least being the Sheriff, whose behavior from first to last has been admirable. It was resolved to dismiss the volunteers, but that the men of West Feliciana should remain under arms. It was also resolved to arrest the ringleaders of the movement on the part of the blacks, and try them regularly, fairly, and decently upon the information of George Dent. Writs were made out for five of these, including State Senator Weber, retiring State Senator Sweazey, (mulatto,) whose seat is the bone of contention between Weber and Gair, and three others of less prominence. Sweazey was away serving notices for the Tax Collector, Mr. Weber's brother; Weber hid himself in a dry cistern, and waited to hear firing, but the sounds never came; one other man hid himself in the woods, and the two had

conducted and least offensive of the five were captured without the least resistance and put on trial. It plainly appeared as soon as the evidence of the first witness was given, that George Dent had humbugged Mr. Freyhan, and that there had been no movement on the part of the blacks whatsoever. But Mr. Weber had already telegraphed that the whites were up in arms, and that a reign of terror was inaugurated, and that the leading Republicans had been arrested. He affected to fear for his life, but guaranteed peace if troops were sent. The Parish Attorney realized what an infamous deception had been practiced upon them, and at once applied for the release of the prisoners, who were immediately discharged.

Half an hour afterward, a colored man came into the town breathless with running and agitation. He said there were hundreds of mounted and armed negroes in the fields, and that he thought they meant mischief. A scout was sent out and returned with the information that the news was true this time. Immediately the indefatigable colored Sheriff called out a posse of eighteen men, and sent for assistance to the other parishes. Out of the eighteen, there were, including himself, five colored men, who own property in the place and were not going to have any foolery about their houses. The citizens armed themselves and took up their position in the Court House, while the Sheriff and his band went up to the foot of the roads, to wait for the coming marauders. It was now night. Eight men he posted inside a fence, and the others he divided into two squads, one to keep up communication with the Court House, the other to feel along the roads in advance. The gallop of horses was now plainly heard along the Jackson road, and going in that direction with his squad, he halted the advancing party, and found that they were the folks from Jackson, who had turned out to help. He sent them down to the town, where quarters had been prepared for them, and was returning to his force behind the fence, when he heard a body of men coming down the other road—the Woodville road. These were challenged by a voice from the fence, "Who comes there?" but the exceedingly unmilitary reply was returned, "Who de debbil's dar?" Again rang out the challenge, "Who comes there?" and again the response was evasive—"Who's yous?" This time three shots were fired from the advancing party, which were answered by a volley from the fence, and also by the Sheriff and his squad, who fired from lower down on the road. Then there was brisk firing for about five minutes, after which the enemy broke and ran. It will seem incredible to the fair sex, who generally believe that some one's life is in danger if an unloaded gun be only in the room, but it is a fact that in all that firing no one was hit on either side. The colored men were badly scared, however, for they left behind them one horse, one mule, two shot-guns, three pistols, and four old hats. This was the battle.

On Friday morning, when day broke, the white men patrolled in great numbers, but the leaders kept steady control over them. News came that on the previous night the band that had been defeated had broken into Freyhan's further store before they advanced, and had with threats demanded ammunition. The powder had been hidden in anticipation of trouble, but they took all the buckshot, and helped themselves to tobacco, and to a filthy, poisonous liquid called anisette, of which they are very fond. Some began to plunder promiscuously, but the leaders tore the things out of their hands and pushed them away from the shelves and counters. Some were very peaceable indeed, and insisted on paying for their tobacco and drink. But there were some who demanded kerosene and kindling-wood, that they might burn the town. They went into another store, also at the outskirts, for this, but close by lived a colored woman who owned that building, and she came to defend her property, and pushed them out, the cowardly German proprietor who rented from her the place having fled in abject terror. He actually, it appeared afterward, forced himself into a thorn hedge—the Cherokee rose, which grows very thick and high—leaving his store to the mercy of the assailants. But the old lady was so fierce and reproachful that she drove them off. It may appear strange to the readers of THE TIMES that these stores should be outside of the town, but the business done is entirely with the country negroes, who bring their cotton and products for barter. It is therefore a better locality than within the precincts of the town.

It is presumable that Mr. Weber wished to get up a scare among the negroes by the idea of a race conflict, but the results disappointed him. So many colored men supported the whites on this occasion that instead of ruining Mr. John Gair he has simply made his election a certainty. This gentleman has had the good sense to profit by the occasion and to secure the white vote by changing his slate and giving half the offices to conservative whites. The plundering and stealing of the Weber party have disgusted all the intelligent colored men. It is notorious that the school-teachers have not been paid for a long time, and that the Police Jury have divided the money. They have run the parish in debt $40,000 in a few years, without anything to show for it. They have practiced the most disgraceful impositions, of which one little specimen may be given for the reader's benefit. Within the limits of the parish, on the Greenwood plantation, there is a slough, dry in Summer, save in the very centre where there is a stream of black mud about forty feet wide. The practice in the South is to corduroy-bridge such places, and this was ordered to be done. The Police Jury gave the job to a colored man named Van Tromp, who is Supervisor of Registration, and paid him for it the munificent sum of $1,750, though the cost of the whole thing was about $100, including the wood which, however, had been given gratis by the owner of the plantation. The Parish Attorney, Mr. Leake, enjoined the warrants, but they had all passed into third hands, and wonderful to relate the greater part of them had been cashed by the members of the Police Jury. They are all colored save one man, who is a drunken paralytic, supported by his colored wife, a good, honest, religious woman who takes in washing. Her husband gets no share of the plunder save rum. Yet Mr. Weber represents this unfortunate as a leading white Republican who has the confidence of both parties.

It is impossible to see and hear of what has been and is going on in Bayou Sara without being convinced that the parishes have been deliberately surrendered by the Administration to clumsy vulgar cheats who have skinned the respectable classes without mercy. The men who have controlled the expenditures, who have assessed property and levied taxes, have been in almost every instance men without education and without property of their own. In East Feliciana, in the town of Jackson, is the State Asylum. For two years no salaries have been paid, and everything has been purchased on credit. The confidence in the State is so low that at present no merchant will sell the institution anything, and the Governor has been obliged to appoint men of standing in the community to the management, in the firm belief that they will pay out of their own pockets rather than see these unfortunates starving, who know not their right hand from their left. Mr. Irvine, the Mayor of Bayou Sara, was President for a time, disbursed $14,000, and then retired. Mayor Wiltz succeeded him, and is carrying it on in the same way. Every year the Legislature votes funds which the Treasurer declares he has no cash to pay, but it is the current belief that a Ring draw the money and divide it. It is impossible to conceive the style of legislators which poor Louisiana maintains without seeing them. From this same district Mr. Milton Jones is a Representative in the Lower House. He is an uncultured negro, who cannot read or write. He attended during the trouble here a church in Point Coupé, where a colored minister of the African Methodist Church was preaching. He thought it a good occasion to explain his views on the split in the colored ranks, to which the minister objected, saying that the Lord's house was a house of prayer, and not a political club-house, but that if Mr. Milton Jones wanted to speak about religion he would be glady heard, whereas if he insisted on talking politics he would be put out. Then the representative from East Feliciana in the State Legislature arose in wrath and, taking off his coat, challenged the whole congregation to fight. The minister persuaded him to retire, and he went away, but that night the meeting-house was burned down, and nobody doubts that it was done either by himself or through his agency. The Weber party tried to spread through the parishes the belief that white men burned it down through hatred to the negro, but that delusion is now dead, and will scare no more. The irreconcilable conflict of races is a lie of the most damnable complexion; was never true; will never be true, and was the invention of Northern Democrats for political purposes. At the same time it is just to say that the Civil Rights bill is an impossibility here. The objection is too forcible; the opposition, though silent, too strong.

GAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The singing of Signor Carpi was the most prominent trait of last evening's representation of "Il Trovatore" at the Academy of Music. It was a very artistic effort, and it was as effective as it was artistic. The beauty and power of Signor Carpi's voice were never made plainer, and while its good qualities were shown to unusual advantage in those passages of the opera which it is impossible to listen to without a thrill, the whole personation set off the excellence of his style as a vocalist of the pure and unaffected Italian school. When mention has been made that "Il Trovatore" was recited, there can be little uncertainty as to the place and significance of these passages. In the first act, the serenade profited by the richness of the tenor's tones, and, especially, by his ability to sustain them; in the second, "Mal reggendo" offered an opportunity for vigorous and expressive *cantabile* declamation; and, in the third, the exquisite *adagio*, commencing "Ah si, ben mio," supplied evidence that Signor Carpi can execute with sentiment and taste, as well as with the robust energy of a genuine *tenore di forza*. The defiant "Di quella pira," at the close of this act, was too welcome a chance for the artist to sound his high C to be overlooked, and the usual addition to the written music was made, with the difference that there was no attempt to dwell upon the note. This record of Signor Carpi's points, so to speak, must further include "Ah! che la morte," which we scarcely remember to have heard executed with an equal wealth of tone and charm of reading. The personation of *Leonora* by Signor Potentini, was not remarkable, either dramatically or lyrically, and the delicate grace of "Tacea la notte" and the 'broidery of "Amor sull' ali" were somewhat unceremoniously treated. Signora Potentini's powerful organ was more suited to the concerted numbers, and the striking finales of the first and second acts benefited materially by her co-operation. We need but add that Miss Cary's *Azucena* was quite as fine a portrayal as last season, and that Signor Del Puente's *Conte Di Luna* merits similar praise. The orchestra and chorus were as proficient as heretofore. Signor Carpi was three times recalled after "Di quella pira," and the applause throughout the evening was frequent and hearty. To-morrow, Mlle. Heilbron and Signor Benfratelli appear in "La Figlia del Reggimento."

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

An overflowing audience was gathered at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, to witness the revival of "La Fille de Madame Angot." This lively and tuneful opera had a protracted run last season, and might be profitably kept upon the bills for some weeks to come from the present writing, did not arrangements previously entered into forbid. The impression of yesterday's performance was so pleasant as to make one almost regret that such arrangements must prevail. Lecoq's score is full of melodious themes handled with uncommon delicacy, and the libretto provides for the artists a great deal of amusing business. We need not, however, proceed with a dissertation upon either portion of the work, which was reviewed at length last year. Its rendering is now more finished and striking than heretofore. Mlle. Aimée still plays *Clairette*, and throws meaning into every tone, word, and look of one of those singular rôles of a half-innocent, half-"knowing" girl, with which the French répertoire abounds, and M. Duplan still pictures *Louchard*, a *Javert* as mirth-provoking as Hugo's is tragical. But new artists are intrusted with the remaining rôles. M. Kolletz, a tenor who has just arrived from the Paris Folies Dramatiques, —the Mecca of opera bouffe performers—is *Ange Pitou*; Mlle. Minelly represents *Mlle. Lange*; M. Debeer comes forward as *Pomponnet*; M. Genot, like M. Kolletz, effects his début as *Trenitz*; Mlle. Kid pictures *Amaranthe*, and M. Dubouchet is introduced as *Larivaudiere*. This list of names implies that the distribution is of exceptional strength, and much more than an acknowledgment that the implication is well-founded we have not space to print. We must notice, if ever so briefly, the favorable reception of the new tenor. M. Kolletz is young, gifted with a pleasant voice, versed in the use of his advantages, and, in fine, generally acceptable. But he has a tendency to be ultra-sentimental, and to *raffinements* of delivery, which are a trifle out of place, and he is to be taxed, too, with some effeminacies of style which are scarcely attractive, when so many pretty faces and forms of the other sex solicit admiration from before the footlights. Mlle. Aimée's portrayal of *Clairette* requires no commendation at this late hour. As for Mlle. Minelly's performance, we need but observe that it is elegant and fascinating. The recital will bear a more detailed reference, and shall receive it at no distant day. The programme, of course, is to be unchanged during the current week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The regular season at Wallack's will be commenced this evening, when "Partners for Life" will be acted, with Mr. H. J. Montague and the best known members of the company in the cast of the play. As may be imagined, every seat in the house has been secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Daly's play adapted from the French, and called "A Flash of Lightning," is one of the best of its class which has ever been put upon the Metropolitan stage. It was produced at Wood's Museum last evening, the cast comprising Mr. Louis Aldrich, Miss Sophie Miles, Mr. A. H. Sheldon, and, in fact, the whole strength of the company. A very large and enthusiastic audience was present during its representation, and the piece was quite as well received as it deserved to be. Considerable care had evidently been exercised in the setting of "A Flash of Lightning," and the numerous characters found excellent representatives. Novelty is the order of the day at this establishment, else the drama would doubtless run for an indefinite period. At the daily matinée at Wood's a variety entertainment is given.

PERSONAL.

We are glad to learn that Mr. S. B. Mills has quite recovered from the effects of his recent accident, and that he is ready to resume his professional duties. The formal announcement of this intelligence appears in another column.... Mr. A. A. Fabarger returned from Europe, day before yesterday, aboard the China.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE TRIENNIAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

PROGRAMME OF THE SESSION OF 1874—TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL—THE ORGANIZATION—LISTS OF THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES—MISSIONARY SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will assemble to-morrow morning in St. John's Chapel at 10 o'clock. The regular morning services, including the holy communion, will be celebrated by a number of the Bishops and clergy, Rev. Dr. Selwyn, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, England, preaching the sermon. After the recess which follows, the convention meet and organize for business. The sessions of the House of Bishops are held in the school-room adjoining, and those of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the auditorium of the chapel. Over the former body, Right Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, presides, by right of seniority. Bishop Smith is the oldest occupant of the Episcopal office in the House, having been consecrated at St. Paul's chapel in this City on the 31st of October, 1832. As a rule the sessions of the House of Bishops are held in secret. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies meet and conduct their deliberations in public. Immediately on assembling to-morrow afternoon the roll of delegates of the latter assembly is called by the Secretary of the previous convention, Rev. William S. Perry, of Geneva, N. Y., and then proceeds to elect a President and other officers for the coming year. Among the names prominently mentioned in connection with the former position are those of Rev. James Craik, of Louisville, Ky.; Rev. George Leeds, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., and Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., of this City. As the latter has been seriously indisposed for a short time past, it is not probable that he will allow his name to go before the house. The present Secretary, who has discharged his duties acceptably on several previous occasions, will undoubtedly be rechosen. For the first few days the convention will be largely occupied by the appointment of committees, and the transaction of other routine business, and it is not likely that any of the more important subjects will come before either house at an earlier period than the beginning of the second week.

During the proceedings twenty-six permanent committees and commissions, appointed at previous sessions, will report to both houses. Among these—a full list of which has already been published in THE TIMES—are Committees on Increase of the Episcopate, the Translation of the Prayer-book into Several Foreign Languages, including German, together with other subjects of joint legislation on the part of the two houses. The missionary interests of the Church, both foreign and domestic, will also receive the attention which their importance merits. Two or more Bishops are to be chosen for foreign jurisdiction under American control. Another matter for the consideration of the convention is the confirmation of the two Bishops elect for the dioceses of Wisconsin and Illinois in the persons of Rev. Drs. Welles and Seymour. As both of these gentlemen, notably the latter, profess High Church principles of an advanced character, it has been suggested in some quarters that the Low Church dioceses will refuse their assent to the consideration of one or both. The weight of opinion in this City, however, is manifestly in favor of very moderate action on any and all of the vexed questions which divide the churches. Petitions have been extensively circulated by certain of the Low Church party, advocating such modifications of the baptismal and other services in the prayer-book, as will meet with their respective views, but it is not believed that the signatures to these have been either so numerous or important as to invite extreme action on the part of the convention.

The business meeting of the Board of Missions will commence at St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth street, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 5 P. M. On Friday evening, Oct. 9, a sermon will be preached before the board in St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, by Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. A concerted series of missionary services will take place in the principal churches in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 11, at which prominent Bishops and clergymen will address the congregations upon the mission work of the Church both at home and abroad.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, a grand missionary meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, at which addresses will be delivered by Right Rev. William Hobart Hare, D. D., missionary Bishop to the Indians, Rev. A. C. Garrett, D. D., and the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The music will be under the direction of George William Warren, organist of St. Thomas' Church.

The following is a complete list of the members of the General Convention from the thirty-six principal dioceses in the country. Delegations are present from the various missionary jurisdictions. Each diocese is entitled to four clerical, and the same number of lay delegates, without regard to its comparative size or population. In this respect New-York, with its 200 churches and 300 clergy, is on a par with Florida, or any of the weaker dioceses.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky.
Samuel Allen McCoskry, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Michigan.
William Rollinson Whittingham, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Maryland.
Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware.
John Jones, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Virginia.
Horatio Southgate, D. D., late Bishop of Constantinople.
William Mercer Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi.
John Payne, D. D., late Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas (Africa).
John Williams, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Connecticut.
Thomas Atkinson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of North Carolina.
William Ingraham Kip, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of California.
Henry Washington Lee, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Iowa.
Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of New-York.
Thomas March Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.
Alexander Gregg, D. D., Bishop of Texas.
William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey.
Gregory Thurston Bedell, D. D., Bishop of Ohio.
Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota.
Henry Champlin Lay, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Easton.
Joseph Cruickshank Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Indiana.
William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.
Richard Hooker Wilmer, D. D., Bishop of Alabama.
Thomas Hubbard Vail, D. D., Bishop of Kansas.
Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Western New-York.
Charles Todd Quintard, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Tennessee.
Robert Harper Clarkson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Nebraska.
John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pittsburg.
Channing Moore Williams, D. D., Missionary Bishop of China and Japan.
Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Louisiana.
George David Cummins, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.
Henry Adams Neely, Bishop of Maine.
Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Montana.
John Freeman Young, D. D., Bishop of Florida.
John Watrus Beckwith, D. D., Bishop of Georgia.
Francis McNeece Whittle, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
William Henry Augustus Bissel, D. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Charles Franklin Robertson, D. D., Bishop of Missouri.
Benjamin Wistar Morris, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Oregon.
Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of Long Island.
William Croswell Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany.
Frederick Dan Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New-York.
Ozi William Whittaker, D. D., Bishop of Nevada and Arizona.
Henry Niles Pierce, D. D., LL.D., Missionary Bishop of Arkansas.
William Woodruff Niles, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire.
William Pinkney, D. D., LL.D., Assistant Bishop of Maryland; William Bell White Howe, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina.
Mark Antony De Wolf Howe, D. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.
William Hobart Hare, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.
John Gottlieb Auer, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas (Africa.)
Benjamin Henry Paddock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF CLERICAL AND LAY DEPUTIES.

Alabama.—Rev. J. M. Bannister, H. Stringfellow, D. D., John Fulton, D. D., Rev. R. M. Cobbs, M. H. R. Dawson, W. H. Bray, J. F. Fitts, F. B. Clark.

Albany.—William Payne, D. D., J. T. Tucker, D. D., H. W. Biers, D. D., O. Meads, LL. D., Hon. James Forsyth, Hon. Lyman Tremain, G. P. Reese.

California.—Rev. Elias Birdsall, Rev. Hobart Chetworth, Rev. G. A. Easton, Rev. H. S. Lathrop, Watson Webb, Thomas Walsh, S. G. Gray, J. G. Wickersham.

Central New-York.—E. M. Van Deusen, D. D., William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Walter Ayrault, D. D., Rev. William A. Hitchcock, John H. Chedell, George F. Comstock, George C. McWhorter, James W. Clarke.

Central Pennsylvania.—Charles Breck, D. D., Rev. William C. Leverett, Rev. A. A. Maple, William Paret, D. D., Henry Coppee, LL. D., R. A. Damberten, John L. Atlee, M. D., H. B. Rockwell.

Connecticut.—William Cooper Mead, D. D., LL. D., E. E. Beardsley, D. D., Rev. E. E. Johnson, J. L. Clark, D. D., O. S. Seymour, LL.D., B. Stark, J. B. Robertson, H. S. Hayden.

Delaware.—Rev. Charles S. Spencer, Rev. Samuel F. Hotchkin, Rev. Joseph A. Stone, Rev. Benjamin I. Douglas, Franklin Fell, S. Minot Curtis, Dr. Hugh Martin, George H. Raymond.

Easton.—Rev. Theodore P. Barbee, Rev. Edward J. Stearns, Rev. John Crossdale, Rev. William Fulton, D. D., R. C. Mackall, M. D., William S. Walker, George R. Goldsborough, J. L. Adkins.

Florida.—J. J. Scott, D. D., Rev. C. P. Thackera, Rev. R. H. Weller, R. Camp, D. D., Robert Walker, J. J. Daniel, H. E. Dotterer, John Hamilton.

Georgia.—Rev. H. K. Rees, Rev. William H. Clarke, W. C. Williams, D. D., Samuel Benedict, D. D., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, L. M. Whittle, Hon. W. W. Montgomery.

Indiana.—Rev. Edwin R. Bishop, Rev. Francis S. Dunham, Rev. Andrew Mackey, Rev. Edward J. Purdy, Hon. G. A. Bicknell, Col. W. W. Dudley, Charles Hincks, J. O. D. Lilly.

Illinois.—Samuel Chase, D. D., Clinton Locke, D. D., Edward Sullivan, D. D., Sidney Corbett, D. D., L. B. Otis, W. F. Whitehouse, S. C. Judd, Frederick Stahl.

Iowa.—Rev. Robert C. McIlvain, Rev. James Trimble, Rev. Jonathan E. Goodhue, Rev. Charles H. Seymour, S. C. Bever, Hon. John Mitchell, James L. Daymunde, Gen. C. H. Booth.

Kansas.—C. Reynolds, D. D., Rev. John Bakewell, Rev. John K. Dunn, Rev. A. Beatty, E. M. Barthalow, J. W. Farnsworth, Ambrose Todd, J. C. Horton.

Long Island.—Charles H. Hall, D. D., Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Jacob W. Diller, D. D., Samuel M. Haskins, D. D., Henry F. Pierrepont, Hon. John W. Hunter, Hon. John A. King, William Nicoll.

Louisiana.—Rev. William F. Adams, Rev. John Francis Girault, Rev. Samuel S. Harris, W. T. D. Dalzell, D. D., James McConnell, John A. Campbell, Hon. J. C. Moncure, George W. Race.

Maryland.—Orlando Hutton, D. D., Meyer Lewin, D. D., George Leeds, D. D., Rev. Thomas N. Dudley, Jr., E. Wyatt Blanchard, Frederick W. Brane, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Daniel R. Magruder.

Massachusetts.—Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., William R. Huntington, D. D., Alexander Burgess, D. D., Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., Hon. Enoch R. Mudge, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Edward H. Bennett, George C. Shattuck, M. D.

Michigan.—Rev. G. D. Gillespie, Rev. Iden W. Brown, Rev. Samuel Earp, Rev. George Worthington, P. E. De Mill, C. C. Trowbridge, H. P. Baldin, P. R. L. Peirce.

Minnesota.—S. Y. McMaster, D. D. L.L. D., J. Steinforth Kidney, D. D., D. B. Knickerbocker, D. D., E. R. Welles, D. D., E. T. Wilder, J. C. Braden, J. Atwater, N. C. McLean.

Mississippi.—W. C. Crane, D. D., H. Sansom, D. D., Rev. Wm. K. Douglass, Rev. A. Marks, W. T. Balfour, M. D., R. S. Stith, J. E. B. Pegues, P. P. Bailey.

Missouri.—James Runcie, D. D., Rev. F. B. Schultz, M. Schuyler, D. D., E. F. Berkeley, D. D., M. J. Bodley, John T. Douglass, Josiah Hunt, John Wickham.

New-Hampshire.—Henry A. Cort, D. D., Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., Marcellus A. Herrick, D. D., Rev. James Haughton, William P. Wheeler Albert R. Hatch, William .. Forster, Asa P. Cate.

New-Jersey.—William G. Farrington, D. D., Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, D. D., Samuel A. Clark, D. D., Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Hon. Henry Meigs, Alfred Mills, Cortlandt Parker, LL. D.

New-York.—B. I. Haight, D. D., A. B. Beach, D. D., Samuel Cooke, D. D., Philander K. Cady, D. D., Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, William A. Davies.

North Carolina.—Alfred A. Watson, D. D., Aldert Smedes, D. D., Rev. J. C. Huske, Jarvis Buxton, D. D., Hon. William H. Battle, Richard H. Smith, Dr. A. J. De Rosset, Gen. John G. Martin.

Ohio.—Erastus Burr, D. D., John Boyd, D. D., Rev. Frederick Brooks, Rev. Edwin H. Jewett, Hon. Morrison R. Waite, John W. Andrews, Augustus H. Moss, Valentine B. Horton.

Pennsylvania.—D. R. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. John Bolton, William Rudder, D. D., T. T. Davies, D. D., George H. Harrison, William Welsh, Lemuel Coffin, Isaac Hazelhurst.

Pittsburg.—John Scarborough, D. D., Rev. Henry W. Getz, Rev. William A. Tolman, Rev. R. S. Smith, John H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin, Thomas M. Howe, George W. Cass.

Rhode Island.—Rev. Daniel Henshaw, Rev. S. O. Seymour, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Rev. G. L. Locke, C. B. Farnsworth, F. E. Richmond, Augustus Hoppin, Edward King.

South Carolina.—Rev. C. C. Pinckney, P. J. Shand, D. D., J. H. Elliott, D. D., Rev. A. T. Porter, Edward McCrady, H. D. Lesesne, J. J. Pringle Smith, J. B. Kershaw.

Tennessee.—Rev. William C. Gray, John A. Harrison, D. D., George Beckett, S. T. D., Thomas W. Humes, S. T. D., Jacob Thompson, William H. Stephens, Edmund Cooper, T. B. Logan.

Virginia.—C. W. Andrews, D. D., G. H. Norton, D. D., J. Stuart Hankell, D. D., Charles Minnegerode, D. D., Hon. Hugh W. Sheffey, Hon. R. C. L. Moncure, Hon. Richard Parker, N. H. Massie.

Texas.—Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, Rev. S. M. Bird, Rev. S. D. Davenport, Rev. W. R. Richardson, Hon. Peter W. Gray, Major Gen. C. C. Augur, Geo. W. Jackson, L. S. Reyneid, M. D.

Vermont.—Malcolm Douglass, D. D., Rev. J. Isham Bliss, Rev. Nathaniel F. Putnam, Rev. Edmund R. Atwell, Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, James H. Williams, Hiram B. Smith, Thomas H. Canfield.

Western New-York.—William Shelton, D. D., James Rankine, D. D., Israel Foote, D. D., Rev. Duncan C. Mann, D. W. Parshall, T. C. Montgomery, Hon. James M. Smith, George W. Cuyler.

Wisconsin.—James De Koven, D. D., William Adams, D. D., Rev. Franklin R. Haff, Rev. William P. Ten Broeck, J. B. Doe, J. B. Percy, W. H. Clark, J. A. Helfenstein.

COMMISSIONER MATSELL'S STATUE.

HE PAYS TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FOR A BUST OF HIS FRIEND "WILLIAM"—A SCENE AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

When our worthy Mayor visited the American Institute Fair, he became very much interested in the clay modeling of the young lady sculptor, Miss Ettie Griffin. This young lady, who is not yet eighteen years of age, asked Mayor Havemeyer to sit for her. The Mayor, with the bashful modesty so peculiarly characteristic of his susceptible nature, was about declining, when his companion, the more impassive Police Commissioner Matsell, gently nudged his elbow and said, "Say yes, William; give the little girl a show." The Mayor blushed, and was about stooping down to whisper his acceptance of the offer into Miss Griffin's ear, when that young lady, recollecting an occurrence which took place at an exhibition of the Female Normal College, gracefully drew back and thanked his Honor for his apparent kindness. The Mayor and Commissioner Matsell called frequently at Miss Griffin's studio, in St. Mark's place, and while Commissioner Matsell recounted his adventures buffalo hunting on his palatial estate in Iowa, Miss Griffin made a clay model of the Mayor's countenance. When she had completed her task she informed Commissioner Matsell that she would sell him a plaster cast of the bust for $25. Police Commissioner Matsell at once accepted the offer, and yesterday evening the young lady sculptor notified the Commissioner that the bust was ready. Commissioner Matsell at once sent Officer Pete McSorley for the bust. When it arrived at Central Office the Commissioner ordered it placed on his desk. Fixing his eyes on the bust, which is really a very clever work of art, Commissioner Matsell remained in profound contemplation for nearly an hour. His reverie was only broken by the entrance of Commissioner Disbecker. Commissioner Matsell, slowly raised the index finger of his right hand and solemnly pointing toward the statue exclaimed, "There, look, the noblest Roman of them all!" Commissioner Disbecker rejoined, "Ah! indeed, really very clever. How much did it cost?" Commissioner Matsell said $25. Commissioner Disbecker said he did not mind paying $25 for a copy of the bust, but Commissioner Duryea, who came in shortly after, although he admired the work of art, yet did not agree with Commissioner Disbecker.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Edward Payson Weston began his third attempt to walk 500 miles in six days at 12:05 o'clock yesterday morning. He walked the first mile in thirteen minutes and thirty-six seconds, and completed his first twenty-five miles at 4:59 A. M. He then stopped to rest for four minutes, and finished his thirtieth mile at 6:04. Between the twenty-fifth and thirtieth miles he ato his breakfast while walking. The fiftieth mile was accomplished in ten hours and thirty-five seconds, actual walking time. The seventy-fifth mile was finished at 5:33:08 P. M., making fifteen hours, forty-two minutes and fifty-six seconds walking time. The hundredth mile was reached at 10:24:05, and was made in thirteen minutes and ten seconds. Weston then walked one mile more, making a total of 101 miles in twenty-one hours thirty-seven minutes and sixteen seconds actual walking time. He then laid down on a camp bedstead which had been brought into the ring, and after a short address from Dr. James R. Taylor, was carried to his room. Dr. Taylor stated that Weston was in perfect health, and felt confident that the pedestrian would be able to accomplish his undertaking. Between the eighty-fifth and ninety-fifth miles Weston was almost overcome by sleep, but after being rubbed with whisky and strong liniment, resumed his walk apparently as fresh as ever. Before going to bed, he said he felt perfectly well, and expected to have a good rest. He resumed his walk at 4 A. M., this morning.

DISGRACEFUL ROW IN A JERSEY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

The Democrats of Hudson County held their primaries last evening for the election of delegates to the several conventions. When the poles closed at 9 o'clock a most disgraceful row occurred at the polling-place of the Sixth Precinct, Second District, Jersey City. The votes were taken in a saloon opposite the Dixon Crucible Works, on Railroad avenue. While the vote was being counted the contending factions, one headed by Ex-Freeholder James Harper, and the other by Ex-Assemblyman Sheeran, came into collision. Charges of fraud were freely made on both sides, and words soon came to blows. During the row the counter over which the votes were taken was pushed over, and a dash was made by the crowd for the ballot-boxes. One of Sheeran's friends, however, seized it and carried it off. The excitement continued for several minutes. Information having been conveyed to Police Head-quarters, Capt. McHorney, with a squad of twelve policemen, repaired to the place and quelled the disturbance. Freeholder Harper was badly beaten, and his face and head bear ugly signs of the affray. James McLaughlan, who was attending the primary, was set on by a crowd of ruffians, and got so badly injured that it was found necessary to take him home. A number of others went away with broken and bleeding heads, but beyond those reported none were seriously injured. No arrests were made.

LOVERS' WOES IN ILLINOIS.

A telegram from Jerseyville, Ill., to the Chicago *Times* says: "A sad sequel to an engagement, caused by misplaced affection, happened here this week. George Cooper wooed and won the affections of a young lady living west of here, but the girl discarded George and engaged herself to another. This so unsettled George's mind that he became crazy, and was placed in jail here for safe-keeping prior to being sent to Jacksonville. While George was raving in his cell his late affianced came here and was married to 'the other fellow,' at the Clerk's office, close by the jail, so that the newly-wedded pair were first greeted by the shrieks of the rejected lover. The young couple returned home, but by no means happy, as the cries of the former lover continued to ring in the bride's ears, and the next day she became a raving maniac."

THE PRESBYTERIAN HYMNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 5.—The Presbyterian Ministerial Association passed a resolution to-day, adopting the Presbyterian Hymnal prepared by the authority of the General Assembly, and recommended its use in all congregations.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CONDITION OF THE COOLIES IN PERU—RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—BANISHMENT OF FRAI MARIA.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—A confidential commissioner appointed by the Chinese Government to investigate and report upon the condition of the coolies in Peru has arrived at Callao. This agent appears to be favorably disposed toward Peru, and has so far expressed himself that his report will be far different from that of the Chinese commission sent out to Cuba with a similar object. It is said that this agent is a gentleman of education and experience.

In Peruvian politics nothing of special importance has taken place. President Prado is still the recipient of warm manifestations of sympathy from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, on his happy escape from assassination.

Owing to the "interpellations" of the Minister of Congress at the hands of the leaders of the opposition, Dr. Rosas, the Secretary of the Interior, insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, and the President finds it difficult to appoint his successor. Public opinion is entirely in favor of a change of Ministry, as it would conduce notably to the general good, and would thereby disarm, in a great measure, the opponents in Congress of the Administration.

Frai Maria, who contributed so efficaciously to the riotous proceeding in Arequipa in the matter of the *Popular Educator*, newspaper, was banished the Republic a few days ago, and is now probably the guest of President Garcia Moreno, of Ecuador. The religious party of Peru make the subject of the expulsion of the Father one of grave complaint. With the exception of a few female devotees, the affair is entirely forgotten. The opposition to the Government in Congress declared that the action was authorized by law, but was hasty.

Gen. Prado, the hero of the 2d of May, 1866, sailed for Chili on the 5th of September, apparently disgusted with the change that was apparent in the popular attitude of all classes toward him, on account of a speech he delivered on the occasion of inaugurating the 2d of May monument, in which he gave utterance to expressions wounding deeply the opposition and a large portion of the people. Hence his disgust and departure.

PARAGUAY BANKRUPT.

According to late Chili papers an English Commissioner has arrived at Asuncion to claim the fulfillment of the stipulations of the loan. As the whole Republic is guarantee for the payment, Paraguay may be said to belong to England. The Government, being bankrupt, seems inclined to beg Brazil to indorse her obligations, in which case Paraguay will soon be a province of that Empire.

FAILURE OF COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN BUENOS AYRES.

The following failures of commercial houses are published in the Buenos Ayres papers: William McGill & Co., of Ballymena, for £75,000; D. P. Wills & Co., of Pernambuco, for £94,000; John Pilling de Asthon, for £38,000; Spelgrove & Leech, of London, suspended in the sum of £300,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

EARTHQUAKE IN GUATEMALA—THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—A correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, writing from Antigua, Guatemala, under date of the 4th inst., sends the following account of an earthquake that took place there on the evening before:

"On the 3d of September, at 8:30 P. M., without any previous warning, a strong earthquake shook the ground violently in a direction from west to east. The movement was a series of strong vertical and horizontal impulses combined. The wave-like undulations on the surface rose and fell at least a foot. This, acting, along with the above-mentioned vertical movement, made it almost impossible to move about without being thrown on the ground. Nevertheless, every one in the house managed to get out into the court-yard, expecting every moment to see the walls come tumbling down upon us. Being taken by surprise, I can scarcely say what happened in the first seconds, but I soon recovered equanimity enough to note the direction of the shock by the swinging of the lamp which hung in the portico of the Hotel de Comercio, where I was staying, and any other phenomena that might occur. Every object around me was in motion. It gave to me the feeling as if I stepped into a hole and there stumbled against an elevated body which prevented me from recovering my equilibrium. Added to all this there were the piercing cries of the populace, the creaking and cracking of walls, loud sounds like thunder from the earth beneath, the rattling noise of tiles, houses, and walls falling, which altogether formed a hideous concert which can never be forgotten. If you consider the darkness of the night made this all the more impressive—that every visible object was in violent motion, and that it was necessary to balance one's self with the greatest care to avoid a fall, you will not be surprised that my observations of the first moment of this catastrophe are rather scanty. A strange perplexity seemed to paralyze all the mental faculties. I think, however, I am correct in estimating the duration of the first strong shock to have been from twenty-five to thirty seconds. The contents of a large water-tank in the court-yard were thrown out in a broad sheet of water. Wild screeches and screams continued even after the first terror had a little subsided. I at once saw that our policy was to keep quiet and away from the walls. Long after the first shock had passed there was still the noise of walls falling more or less distant. Suddenly arose the sounds of hundreds of voices chanting a hymn to the Creator for mercy; the solemn melody had a strange effect on my excited nerves and feelings. Many shocks followed during the night of varying intensities, every one of which gave rise to new alarms and new implorations for mercy. The night seemed an age in length. Fortunately no rain fell.

At daybreak I went through the town to see the extent of the mischief done. I judge about two dozen houses that were inhabited have been destroyed, causing, as far as I could learn, the loss of thirty-two lives. The number of houses damaged, and which will have to be torn down, will be found considerable. Many of the old ruins of 1773 have suffered new damages.

In Guatemala, the capital, shocks were felt, but slight; this fact, taken along with the direction of the earthquake, and its increasing effect being in a direct ratio to the distance from the "Volcan del Fuego," makes it probable that this mountain caused all the nocturnal disturbance above described. The Indians say that three villages at the foot of the volcano have been destroyed, though this wants confirmation.

During the confusion and disaster of the earthquake, many narrow and wonderful escapes are related as usual. For instance: a mother was killed, but the child she held in her arms was unhurt. Another woman got hold of her child and her old mother, but in getting out of the house the old woman was killed; and so on.

Even during the terror of the first shock, there were not wanting perverse men, who appeared with long knives, for the purpose of stealing and murdering, and tried to do so, but fortunately the Political Chief of Antigua proved to be the right man for the occasion. He took measures at once to put down such pests of society, and saved the people of Antigua from murder and plunder. The authorities did their duty on this trying occasion and deserve public thanks.

All the squares and open places of Antigua are covered with tents and other modes of shelter. The inhabitants look with fear to the approach of night, expecting a repetition of the earthquake at the same hour. The children alone seem to enjoy this new mode of life, regarding it probably as a nice picnic. Happy childhood!

Even carriages and carts serve as temporary abodes. It will take some time before the people of Antigua, Guatemala, recover serenity of mind enough to go to sleep in their tottering houses. Impressions of a strong shock of earthquake are not easily forgotten or diminished by force of will."

PRESIDENT BARRIOS PRAISED FOR HIS ENERGY IN PRESERVING ORDER.

All the periodicals of Guatemala are taken up with praise of President Barrios, for his energy and tact in preserving order in the Republic. From August last year to the present Guatemala has enjoyed peace. Before that time several factions had always kept the country in fear and diminished personal security. Capital has been withdrawn from commerce, and agriculture for this and other causes, was at a stand-still. Laborers were taken and made soldiers of. But at present intercommunication exists throughout the Republic without fear or danger from any source.

THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION.

The commission appointed by the Economic Society to arrange with respect to the Chilian Exposition is actively employed getting together objects to be presented by Guatemala.

THE REPUBLIC TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

This Republic will also be represented in the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

ELECTIONS IN NICARAGUA.

A circular was sent to the different Prefects of the Republic, dated the 1st of September, announcing that on the first Sunday of next month would take place elections for the supreme authorities, and recommending that, while all liberty should be allowed the people to register their votes, everything must be conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner.

There is no news from the other States of the Republic of Central America. All are enjoying peace and maintaining good will toward each other.

COLOMBIA.

ALL THE STATES AT PEACE—THE DIFFICULTY WITH VENEZUELA—AN INSURANCE COMPANY TO BE ESTABLISHED AT BOGOTA.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—There is no news of special interest to communicate from this Republic. All the States of the Republic are at peace, and enjoying the fruits of their industry.

Dr. Murrillo, who has been named by the Colombian Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Venezuela, was at Barranquilla on the 29th of August, on his way to Caracas, for the purpose of arranging in an amicable manner the vexed question existing between the two Governments.

An attempt is now being made to establish an insurance company in Bogota, which, besides guaranteeing the mercantile movements of Colombia, will leave an immense sum to the commerce of the country which now goes abroad to foreign companies. It is calculated that commerce pays in premiums to foreign insurance companies say $100,000 a year. This in fifty years gives a sum of $5,000,000.

MEETING OF THE PANAMA LEGISLATURE—THE SESSION OF THE DARIEN REGION.

The Legislative Assembly of this State commenced its ordinary sessions on the 15th inst., according to the Constitution. There were present at the opening twenty-three Deputies. The necessary quorum being present, the choice for President, Vice President, Substitute, and Secretary was proceeded with, resulting in the election of Señor G. I. Orosemena, President; Manuel J. M. Hurtado, Vice President; Dionicio Facio Substitute, and Jose Alba, Secretary. A commission was appointed to announce to the President of the State, Señor G. Miro, that the officers of the new Assembly have been installed, the House taking a recess in the meantime. Shortly after the commission returned, accompanied by the Secretary General, who presented the President's message, with a short speech, which was responded to by the President of the Assembly. After the several Deputies had given the constitutional promise, it was ordered that the credentials of each should be registered, which was done. A message was received from the Executive Power, accompanied with the budget of rents and expenses, which was discussed in its first reading and approved.

Several projects of law have been presented and passed. A circular has been sent to the Prefects of the departments of the State requiring them to forward to the Government statistical data of the movements of population, marriages, (whether civil or religious,) rents and expenses, &c., for transmission to the Central Office of Statistics, at Bogota.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly authorizing the cession of the Darien region to the national Government. It passed its first reading and was referred to a committee, but is likely to meet with strong oppposition when it is brought up again for discussion, as very serious reasons have already been alleged against it through the press. The principal reason given is that Darien is likely to be chosen for the proposed inter-oceanic canal, and that the State of Panama should continue to hold possession of it so as to be able to make something out of the job if it ever should be taken up. The supporters of the bill agree that the cession of Darien to the general Government would be the only means of effectually opening up the caoutchouc forests to the general commerce. The committee on the bill is to report within five days.

NOTES.

The United States flagship Richmond and her Britannic Majesty's steam sloops Reindeer and Fantome are still in port.

The American whaling bark Hope arrived in port on the 23d inst., with 480 barrels of humpback oil for transportation across the Isthmus. The Hope reports the Mary, of Valparaiso, with 300 barrels of humpback oil also.

OBITUARY.

BRYAN WALLER PROCTOR.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of the poet Bryan Waller Proctor, better known as "Barry Cornwall." He was born in 1790, was educated at Harrow School, where he had Byron for a form-fellow, and at an early age commenced the study of the law. In 1815 he produced a small volume of dramatic sketches. In 1821 his tragedy, "Mirandola" was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre with much success, Mr. Macready taking the principal character. Mr. Proctor was the author of *A Sicilian Story*, *Marcian Colonna*, and *The Flood of Thessaly*. His most original work—the *Dramatic Scenes*—which in style is modeled on that of the old English drama, abounds in winning simplicity and graceful sentiment. He was also the author of *English Songs*, many of which have become very popular. He was a member of the Bar, and for many years held the lucrative office of Commissioner of Lunacy, which he resigned in 1861.

THE TURF.

THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 5.—The Fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commenced to-day under very favorable circumstances. The track is in splendid condition, the weather fine, and the attendance of horses and horsemen exceeds that of former years. The first race for the Young America Stakes No. 1, for two-year old colts and fillies, mile dash; $40 entrance; $20 forfeit, $300 added; $20 to second horse, closed with twenty-three entries. The following started:

McIntyre & Sweeney's b. f. Katie Pearce	1
Harding's ch. c. Ventilator	2
McGibbon's ch. c.	3
Barry's ch. c. Verdigris	0
Keene's ch. f. Leona	0
Cheatham's ch. f. Lady-Bug	0
Johnson's b. c. Van Dorn	0
Williams & Ewing's ch. c. Playmate	0
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Wooley	0
Morgan's b. c. Von Moltke	0
Megibbon's ch. c. Weatherby	0

Time—1:45½.

Pools on this race sold: Katie Pearce, first choice; Van Dorn, second; Lady-Bug, third; field, fourth; Leona, fifth; Wooley, sixth.

SECOND RACE.—Linch's Hotel Stakes for green three-year-olds who had not appeared in public prior to July 1, 1874; mile heats; $25 entrance fee, play or pay; $300 added; $50 to second horse. There were nineteen entries, and the following started:

Thomas' ch. f. Hazem	1	1
Williams & Ewing's b. c. Fair-play	2	2
Burton's ch. c. Red Jackson	3	4
Goddard's ch. filly	4	5
Buford's ch. c. Kilburn	5	3
Baker & Co.'s Ella G.	6	dis
Shafer's ch. colt	dis.	

Time, 1:47, 1:48¾.

In the pools on this race Hazem was sold at two to one over all the others as a field.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and one-quarter mile for the Association purse of $150:

Scott's ch. c. King Pynn	1
Robinson & Morgan's br. c. Astral	2
Scully's br. g. Noll	3
Swigert's ch. c. Elkhorn	r.o.

Time—2:13.

This was the most exciting race of the day, and was hotly contested. The rider of King Pynn claimed and proved a foul against Elkhorn, for which Elkhorn was ruled out, and the race given to King Pynn. The pools on this race averaged: On Elkhorn, $200; Noll, $160; Astral, $36, and King Pynn, $16.

INGOMAR TROTTING AGAINST TIME.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—At Beacon Park today the horse Ingomar was matched against time for $1,500, the endeavor being made to beat the best ten-miles trotting time ever made, viz., 28:02¼. The attempt was a failure, the distance being made in 29:19½.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral O. S. Glisson, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Major H. C. Bankhead, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Commander Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, is at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. John H. King, United States Army, and Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. Francis E. Spinner, United States Treasurer; Bishop W. H. Hare, of Niobrara; Hon. George G. Sill, of Hartford; Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, and Assemblymen G. S. Batcheller, T. G. Alvord, and G. M. Beebe, of New-York, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson, and Capt. Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

W. Hepworth Dixon, of London; Bishop Theodore Lyman, of North Carolina, and John M. Forbes, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; State Senator W. H. Robertson, of Westchester; Paymaster Charles F. Guild, United States Navy, and E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The United Co-operative Board, representing the whole of the sections of the Kingdom, has just held its quarterly meeting at Manchester, England. During the sitting, Mr. Edwin Owen Greening moved on behalf of the southern section, and a representative from Glasgow seconded, that Mr. Wendell Phillips, the distinguished American orator, be invited to visit England next year, on the occasion of the annual Co-operative Congress, as the guest of the working men co-operators of the United Kingdom. The motion was unanimously adopted. The congress has been arranged to be held in Easter week, at the hall of the Co-operative Institute, in Castle street, Oxford street, and will carry on its deliberations for three days.

"A TRIAL TRIP."—For twenty-five cents *The Science of Health* will be sent three months, for fifty cents *The Phrenological Journal* three months, on trial, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roof Sufferers! try Plastic Slate Roofing. Old roofs repaired. New roofs constructed. Endorsed by 82 fire insurance Co's. All work warranted. Plastic Slate Roofing Co., No. 79 Maiden Lane.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving my SOZODONT there?
I've used it, and blessed it, a thousand times,
Till my breath is as sweet as poets' rhymes,
Till my teeth are as white as diamonds rare.
Oh! a precious thing is my SOZODONT fair!

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Diamonds Bought, Sold, and Loaned on, also Jewelry, Watches, and Silverware. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Invitation Cards for Weddings, Receptions, &c., served. Address W. S. R. WHITFORD, No. 304 West 44th st.

Coughs and Colds are speedily cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

STANNARD—YOUNG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. N. P. Pierce, Mr. WELLINGTON STANNARD to Miss BELLE M. YOUNG, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

CORNWELL.—At Port Washington, Long Island, Oct. 3, 1874, SARAH CORNWELL, widow of the late Walter J. Cornwell, aged 82 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church, Manhasset, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M.

GRAYHAM.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Oct. 4, ISAAC GILBERT GRAYHAM, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, 3d October, SUSAN ALICE WILLOUGHBY, wife of John D. Lawrence, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Fort Greene place, on Tuesday next, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAMAR.—On Monday afternoon, Oct. 5, 1874, GAZAWAY B. LAMAR, aged 76.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Soutter, Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 3:30. His remains will be taken to Alexandria, Va., for interment.

LORD.—At Bergen Point, N. J., CHARLES H., only son of Charles L. and Anna M. Lord, aged 8 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Avenue T., Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On Monday, 5th inst., after a long and painful illness, DAVID STEWART, Jr., son of David and Adelia Stewart, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

WEBB.—On Monday, Oct. 5, 1874, Mrs. ISABELLA WEBB, widow of Edward J. Webb, aged 66.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from M. E. Church, Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Grand Central depot on arrival of 12 o'clock train to convey the remains to Greenwood.

Mr. SAMUEL A. WALSH left this City by steamer for New-Bedford on 18th September. Nothing has since been heard from him, and as the night was a boisterous one and nothing can be learned of his having arrived in New-Bedford, it is believed he was lost overboard. Mr. Walsh was about 58 years of age, six feet two inches in height, brown hair slightly tinged with gray, fair complexion, wore no beard or whiskers, and weighed about 220 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the body. Address

CHARLES ALLISON WALSH,
Post Office Box No. 967.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON NOVELTIES
In
MEN'S NECK DRESSINGS.
DENT'S
TOWN-MADE KIDS.
New shades and styles selected by our London Buyer for
FALL AND WINTER.
WARD'S,
Broadway, corner of 14th st.

UNIVERSALISM.
A mass conference meeting of the Universalists of this City and vicinity will be held in the church on the corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses are expected from prominent speakers. Subject of conference—"THE HIGHER LIFE." The public are cordially invited to attend.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 11:30 and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPINAL DISEASE AND CURVATURES, drooping or round shoulders, hernia, &c., treated by proper mechanical support, successful during thirty years' practice. Only office, No. 245 East 14th st.
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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THOMAS' SACRED QUARTETS AND ANTHEMS," just published by O. DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York. No choir should be without this superior collection. Sold by all dealers. Price, $2 50.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock, at No. 457 4th av.
HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.
The Executive Committee will meet at 7:30 o'clock.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 6, at No. 291 East 4th st., at 8 o'clock. GEO. H. CORNELL, President.
CHARLES McCOLLEY, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

FIRST DAY OF THE OCTOBER TERM.

THE INDICTED ELECTION INSPECTORS—THE TWEED CASE—PROCEEDINGS POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

The opening of the October Term of the Civil Courts yesterday brought together in the various Parts a large crowd of lawyers, litigants, and jurors. But little business was done, however, the reason being the unreadiness of counsel, and to some extent, the non-attendance of jurors. Sickness seems to prevail to an alarming extent among jurors at this as at all seasons of the year, but fortunately the peculiar diseases of which they complain are confined exclusively to those liable to jury duty. Deafness, nervous disability, and incapacity to understand the English language seem to be the prevailing complaints. With the exception of swearing in those jurors whose excuses were unrecognized by the provisions of the law, the courts with but one exception adjourned over until to-day without doing any business. Part II., of the Superior Court, has been adjourned until Monday next, because of the illness of Judge Sedgwick's wife, the Judge himself being assigned to hold this branch.

In the adjourned term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Brady sat, but, with the exception of drawing a new panel of 100 jurors, to be summoned for Wednesday next, no business was transacted. The court adjourned until today. Among the cases to come before the Oyer and Terminer at its present session are those of a number of poll clerks and inspectors of election who have been indicted for a violation of the election laws. The names of the accused parties are as follows: Henry Meyers, Samuel McCoy, Michael Foley, Morris Krause, James B. Hunt, James Murphy, Levi Shipman, Augustus Levy, James Keegan, Polk Barry, John McCabe, Jr., John H. Strand, John E. Warren, Andrew McCabe, Adolphe Peterson, and Frederick Meserole. The counsel of Tweed, except Mr. John Graham, who, it is understood has withdrawn from the case, were present in court, but only for the purpose of having some corrections made in the record of the case on appeal, and the matter was postponed until a week from to-day. On Wednesday next, it was announced by counsel, a motion would be made to quash the indictments against those already named as having been indicted for violation of the Election law.

GRAND JURY LOBBYING.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE LOBBYIST'S ART—HOW RECENT GRAND JURIES HAVE BEEN TAMPERED WITH—RECORDER HACKETT'S REBUKE.

The October Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Recorder Hackett. The Grand Jury having been sworn in, with Sylvester W. Comstock, of No. 240 East Twenty-third street, as foreman, his Honor addressed them in reference to all violations of the Lottery, Usury, Excise, Election, and other laws, as provided in the statute. In addition the Recorder delivered the following charge in relation to certain questionable practices in the Grand Jury-room, which is of very great importance, in view of alleged recent tamperings with the Grand Jury by politicians and lobbyists interested in shielding guilty parties. His Honor said:

In addition to the statutes just quoted, and to which I am specially enjoined to call your attention, I feel it to be my duty to advert to the action of some members of former Grand Juries, who, while impanneled and acting as such, would appear to have been improperly influenced and violated their oaths of office. A Grand Jury, gentlemen, is the great inquest between the Government and the citizens—an institution to be preserved in its purity. The primary safeguard against undue interference on the one hand of a Grand Juror with a citizen, and upon the other of a citizen with his Grand Juror is in strict obedience to the oath taken, which requires that all matters that shall be given to the Grand Jury shall while in charge be kept secret. The form of the oath is of the earliest origin in English law, and has never been changed. It is most comprehensive and stated with all that conciseness and perfection in meaning which illustrated the style of early law writers. The reasons which require the secrecy (I quote now from a book that deals with the historical and philosophical, as well as with the technical sides of criminal law) are of a nature looking to the public good, because if the Grand Jury could leave their room and disclose what they were doing, accused persons who had not been arrested could make their escape, and persons would then be deterred from voluntarily going forward and informing of crime before them. In the inception of the Grand Jury system this secrecy was particularly valuable, inasmuch as the Grand Jury was originated to be a check upon the despotic arrests and occasions of governmental power. In later days it would seem that the secrecy is valuable to prevent malicious and lobby influences of citizens against each other and the Government. Observe the words of the oath you have respectively taken: "The people's counsel, your fellows', and your own you will keep secret." I emphasize this subject particularly at this time, because it has come officially to my knowledge that within the past six mounths in this county the Grand Jury has come to be a body quite as much the subject of lobby influences as legislative bodies would seem to be. Speculations as to what a Grand Jury can do, and even wagers upon their probable action have become quite common in clubs and coffee-houses. Even apparently consistent and credible narrations have been published concerning the declarations, and sensational doings and opinions of Grand Juries in pending matters. I cannot blame those vigilant holders of the public pulse, the reporters, for what they may have done, but certainly some members of the Grand Jury have violated their oaths of secrecy, and perhaps as to the very envy, fear, and favor. Minutes of some Grand Juries have in the past distinctly shown traces as well as evidences of considerations, and reconsiderations, and references which can only be explained upon belief that Grand Jurors have yielded to lobby pressure, either in finally finding or finally dismissing bills of indictment. The Grand Juror who suffers himself to be even impliedly approached upon subject matters pending before the body of which he is a member not only violates his oath, but he transcends common law that forbids such approaches, either in the act of the citizen or in the consent of the juror.

Gentlemen, should it so happen during the present term of your duty as Grand Jurors that any person whomsoever, (excepting the District Attorney, who, when desired, becomes your legal adviser,) shall approach either of you and seek to confer or endeavor to influence you for or against the prosecution of any complaint pending before you, then it will become your duty to promptly communicate the facts to this court, in order that the person so offending may be summarily dealt with. The District Attorney has done all in his power to destroy opportunities for this lobby influence with the Grand Inquest, but if jurors allow letters to be written and delivered to them by accused persons or counsel, or visits to be made to them at their places of business or houses, by friends of suspected persons, he cannot obviate such a scandal or frustrate the wrong intended. Gentlemen, thus outlining these few suggestions, I beg you to take them to heart, as you consider the oath that you have respectively taken.

The Grand Jury then retired to their deliberations.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the following cases were disposed of by District Attorney Rollins: John How and William Raftery pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny and sentence was suspended.... Thomas Condon pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....William F. Doyle, John Smith, James McCabe, and James Geary all pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Geary was sent to the Penitentiary for four months and the others for six months....William Morgan and Phillip Sutton pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Morgan was sent to State Prison for two years and Sutton for eighteen months.... Lucy Brown pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Charles Williams, alias Hock, pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses and was sent to State Prison for two years....Daniel Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

A HIGHWAYMAN SENTENCED.

James Leroy, one of a gang of youthful desperadoes who infest the locality in the vicinity of Elizabeth street, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with highway robbery. It appeared that Frederick Scufelder, of No. 28 Leroy street, was walking along Elizabeth street on the night of the 18th of August, when he was attacked by Leroy and a number of other roughs, who assaulted him, dragged him into an alleyway, and robbed him of $18. The prisoner was arrested, but his confederates escaped. Leroy pleaded guilty to an attempt at robbery in the first degree. Recorder Hackett said that in view of the prisoner's youth he would sentence him to the mitigated penalty of seven years in State Prison. The maximum punishment under the plea offered is ten years in State Prison.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The will of Mr. Waldron B. Post, of this City, who died on the 31st of July last, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings. The following bequests were made to public institutions: To the American Bible Society, $500; American Sunday-school Union, $500; New-York Orphan Asylum, $250; Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, $250. The remainder of the property amounting in value to some $2,000,000 was distributed among the heirs at law.

THE THIRTY-NINTH STREET HOMICIDE.

The attack on Denis Curran, of No. 317 West Thirty-ninth street, who was so badly beaten on Saturday night by William Fritz, terminated fatally yesterday morning in the death of Curran in Bellevue Hospital from the injuries received. It would appear that Curran came home drunk and staggered at Fritz, who with some Germans, was sitting on the stoop. One of the Germans made a jocular remark regarding Curran, who thereupon turned back and struck Fritz. The latter returned the blow, whereupon Curran ran into the house and broke the back off a chair, with which weapon he struck Fritz on the head. Fritz wrenched the chair-back from Curran and struck him on the head with it. Curran became unconscious soon after. Coroner Croker yesterday committed Fritz to the Tombs.

A WORTHLESS HUSBAND.

While Justice Bixby was on the bench in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, a lady, carrying an infant in her arms, accompanied by a young man, stepped up to the bench and asked the Judge for his advice and assistance. The lady, who was crying bitterly, said that her name was Caroline Litzan; that her age was eighteen years, and that she resided in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, near Alexander avenue, Morrisania. Eighteen months ago she married Henry Litzan, who, four months after her baby was born, abandoned her, and she was now compelled to throw herself and child on the charity of her mother. She did not wish to be separated from her child, but was afraid that Litzan might return and take it from her. Justice Bixby solved the difficulty by committing the infant to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mrs. Litzan's brother will adopt the baby as his own, and so keep it under the care of its mother.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

William Orr, a lad eighteen years old, was brought before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday, by Detective Cashman, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with grand larceny. It appeared from the affidavits that Orr had been employed as driver of a wagon for the American Express Company, and a week ago a package of jewelry, value $300, was missed from his wagon. Yesterday morning Detective Cashman arrested Orr, and on proceeding to his residence, No. 450 Greenwich street, found the stolen property concealed in a trunk. The accused was fully committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 6—Nos. 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 171, 164, 172.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Lawrence, J. J.

Nos.
33—Goodwin et al. vs. Cobb.
43—(No. 1) Murphy et al. vs. Keyes, impleaded.
43½—(No. 2) Same vs. Same.
47—Watson vs. Church et al.
53—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
57—Leibey vs. Primer.
58—White, Trustee, vs. Livingston et al.
60—Trimis et al. vs. Marsh et al.
63—Wheeler vs. Brady.
64—Same vs. Same.
69—Williams vs. Allen et al.
70—Toffey et al. vs. Williams.
74—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
76—Risley vs. Phenix Bank New-York.
77—Sullivan, Jr., vs. Gage.
78—Redmond et al. vs. Hoge et al.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
81—Harding vs. Rice et al.
82—O'Dorn vs. Smith et al.
85—Brown et al. vs. Columbia Paper Co.
86—Welen et al. vs. Columbia Paper Co.
89—Stewart et al. vs. James.
92—Bartlett vs. McNeil.
93—Semindus vs. Wood et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
9—Butt vs. McDermott.
21—Brunswick vs. Patterson.
28—Benjamin vs. Joseph.
39—Sloane, &c., vs. Brainard.
62—Murray vs. Harway.
86—DeKuhn vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Call 91—Gillilan vs. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Oct. 19, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
3552—Oakley, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3628—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
3654—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
3652—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2112—Earl vs. De Barny et al.
2114—Love vs. Hoyt et al.
2116—Brown et al. vs. Tallmadge.
2118—Haylan vs. The Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.
2120—Davis vs. Porsue et al.
2124—Keleher et al. vs. Odell.
2126—Field et al. vs. Pollock et al.
2128—Morrison vs. Devine et al.
2130—Stigeler vs. Lynch.
2132—Meyers vs. Wenze.
2134—Lewis et al. vs. Champlain.
2138—McDonald vs. Wise.
2140—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
2144—Garcia et al. vs. Kelly.
2146—Lord vs. Polley.
2148—Fagnan et al. vs. Knox.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
3665—Phillips vs. Pace.
2345—National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
1379—Hetzell vs. Coar.
669—Benjamin vs. Miller.
651—Pope et al. vs. Upson P. and F. Co.
3343—Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper and M. Co.
1407—Fitch vs. Miely.
1679—Steinrich vs. Bussing et al.
1365—Clugstone et al. vs. Lippman.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
1553—Hollister vs. Englehart, &c.
93—Hall vs. Wood et al.
2217—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
1751—Ganong vs. The *Tribune* Association.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.
1—Latourette vs. Clarke.
1791—Holdredge vs. Webb.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
545—McLean et al. vs. The Amazon Insurance Co.
661—Keogh vs. Levenson.
431—Gleb vs. Schafer.
557—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, &c.
669—Strang et al. vs. Murray.
671—Lediard et al. vs. Lavin.
689—Mendelson vs. The Greenwich Insurance Co.
469—Patten vs. Fiedler et al.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sparpe.
727—Hoole vs. Adams et al.
1133—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
731—The Bull's Head Bank, New-York, vs. Purcell et al.
673—Van Saun vs. Farley, impleaded.
675—Neuhaus vs. The Eclectic Life Insurance Co.
677—Requa vs. Campbell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Oct. 12, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1892—O'Hanlon vs. The Mayor.
2019—Johnson vs. The Mayor.
1692—Brown vs. The Mayor.
195—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan.
1035—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
600—Hexter vs. Brennan.
546—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
1028—Witte vs. Brown.
562—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
1672—Bishop vs. Steinmets.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
95—Cockroft vs. Harlem Railroad Company.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
924—Christal vs. Driggs.
369—Horstman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1009—Houston, Adm'x vs. Washburn.
1921—Lyddy vs. The Mayor.
——Shea vs. Larkin.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
1976—Hickey vs. The Mayor, et al.
1818—Warren vs. The Mayor, et al.
344—Grinnell vs. Kerner.
1153—Clarke, et al., vs. Phalon.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
1155—Hill vs. Brennan.
1157—Wood vs. The N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. Co.
1158—Barnes vs. Tennent.
1159—Mazour, et al., vs. Sinclair.
1160—Hoole vs. The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co.
1161—Swift vs. Haight.
1162—Raymond vs. Murray, et al.
1164—Ganteer vs. Smith.
1165—Bleecker vs. Muller, et al.
1166—Caylus vs. Bate.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
916—Jacob vs. Raymond.
122—Fiske vs. Edelstein.
131—Duhig vs. Guilfoyle.
132—Slattery vs. Poerschka.
929½—Cary vs. Lynch.
565—Heath vs. Hubbell.
87—Marks vs. Leedy.
24—Shine vs. Doyle.
25—Lyddy vs. The Marsh Land Company.
68—Ripley vs. Middleton.
69—Same vs. Same.
271—Naylor vs. Siebel.
1005—Horne vs. Greiggernein.
1020—Bear et al. vs. Harris et al.
1083—De Bebian vs. Knowland et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
203—Reyher vs. Henry.
265—Ross, Jr., vs. Clarke.
197—Braunwarth vs. Kaufman et al.
218—Cherony vs. Herzberg.
946—Bernheimer et al. vs. Bender.
948—Evarts vs. Peck et al.
1009—Hahn vs. Schroeder.
——Holstein vs. Trimble.
1038—Koehler vs. Ford.
1039—Koehler vs. Gaynor.
1040—Koehler vs. Schlager.
286—Meigham vs. Reeves, Jr.
287—Seyd vs. Schwab et al.
288—Phelps vs. Fijux.
289—Phelps vs. Rogers et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
214—Desmarets vs. Sackett et al.
139—Sutro vs. Bunn.
144—Shults vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1134—Baed et al. vs. Rubenstein.
355—Jacob et al. vs. Hyman.
385—Yerker vs. Moore.
548—Stanbury vs. Nordenschild.
912—Berlin & Jones Envelope Co. vs. Hastie.
213—Wallach et al. vs. Friedlander.
258—Mossman vs. Kassafang.
480—Weil vs. Clark.
1037—Crawford vs. Beverly.
920—Hendrix vs. The Bradley Window Co.
945—Shaw vs. Bramhall et al.
387—Simon vs. De Fries.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Sheehy, robbery.
William Goetling, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Tully, burglary.
Abraham Moalkin, burglary.
William Burns, grand larceny.
William Moore, grand larceny.
John White, grand larceny.
John Clark, grand larceny.
Edward Wilson, grand larceny.
Owen McGurty, grand larceny.
John Gilmore, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Jennys vs. Brennan; memorandum; motion to punish for contempt granted.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Maury vs. New-York Gas Light Co.; [illegible] tion of an engrossed or printed copy of the case, as now settled, and containing the exhibits in full, the case will be marked, settled, and ordered on file.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Eitel vs. Bracken et al.; motion to allow answer to be amended by setting up payment on the mortgage granted, but not a counter claim; costs of motion to plaintiff.

Scranton vs. Osgood; motion granted.

Morey vs. Heckman; upon deposit within twenty-four hours of the amount of the judgment in Court, and the payment of $10, costs of this motion, the defendant's default opened, and five days' time to answer ordered.

Spittler vs. Koenigsberg; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff for $330 41.

Oberle vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff for $396 84.

Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.; Cowan, Administrator, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.; Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.; Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.; Huguenot National Bank of New-Paltz—judgments for defendants.

Doscher vs. Shaw; case settled.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Platt, Administratrix, vs. Breman; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Schuillian vs. Hogg, et al.; injunction continued, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Van Vorst and Spier.

THE TRANSFER LAW.

Alexander vs. Bennett.—This was an appeal from an order made under the act of 1874, transferring a case from the Superior to the Marine Court. The appeal was taken on the ground that the law under which the transfer was made was unconstitutional, in that it abridged the right of appeal, the losing party having no right of appeal from the Marine Court, except by permission from the Court of Common Pleas; also, that the jurisdiction of the Superior Court cannot be abridged. Decision reserved.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the New-York Republican State Association in Washington, Saturday night, were these:

Resolved, That we hail with emotions of profound satisfaction and delight the platform and ticket presented to the people of the State of New-York by the Republican Convention at Utica; and as citizens and voters of the old Empire State we hereby pledge our best efforts to secure the re-election of Gen. John A. Dix, as Governor; Gen. John C. Robinson, for Lieutenant Governor; Alexander Barkley, for Canal Commissioner; Thomas Kirkpatrick, Inspector of State Prisons, and Alexander S. Johnson, for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That it is the duty of each individual member of the New-York Republican Association of the District of Columbia who is entitled to a vote in said State to repair there in due time, and cast his ballot for the Republican nominees at the approaching election, and to do all else in his power to insure the success of the Republican ticket at such election.

There was a large number of members present, and much enthusiasm was manifested over the prospects of victory in the coming election.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

Among its abundant gossip, *Fanfulla* recently picked up the following from Sinigaglia: In the Church of the Maddelena there is the family chapel of the Mastai, with these astounding dates. The first is premature in comparison with the others: Giovanni Maria, Pius IX.'s *bisavolo*, seventy-three; Eccolo, his *nonno*, ninety-three; Girolama, his father, eighty-eight; his mother, eighty-eight; Guiseppe, his brother, seventy-six; Gabriele, another brother, eighty-eight, and Gaetano, as the Holy Father often says, "knocked at the door of ninety years." The Pope's paternal house is No. 33 Strada del Monte di Pieta. It looks exactly like the hundreds of provincial *palazzi* one sees all over Italy. There are three stories of five windows each. It now belongs to Count Luigi Mastai. Pius IX. was born in the second story, now inhabited by his sister-in-law, Countess Vittoria, who is within a few months of his own age. The united ages on the tomb-stones of seven Mastais amount to 596 years.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

IN THE COUNTRY.

MACY'S IN NO OTHER will be found large and desirable assortments of goods in so many different branches of trade.
MACY'S EXPERIENCED BUYERS AND READY MONEY enable us to place before the public at
VERY LOW PRICES
MACY'S WHITE GOODS and HOUSEKEEPING Goods.
MACY'S HOUSE FURNISHING Goods.
MACY'S EMBROIDERIES and Lace Goods.
MACY'S LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's Furnishing Goods; also, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
MACY'S CORSETS and Under-garments.
MACY'S NOTIONS and Small-wares.
MACY'S MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, &c.
MACY'S FANCY Goods, Jewelry, Toilet Articles.
MACY'S PERFUMERY and FANS.
MACY'S BOOKS and STATIONERY.
MACY'S CROCKERY, Glass, and Silver-plated Ware.
MACY'S TRIMMINGS and Worsteds.
MACY'S R. H. M. and LA FORGE KID GLOVES, every pair warranted not to rip or tear putting on.
MACY'S TOYS, DOLLS, and Dolls' Articles.
MACY'S BOXED, Canned, and Bottled Fruits, Preserves, PICKLES, Olive-oil, Biscuits, &c.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application.

PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds.

N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

Particular attention to orders.

Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

CHINA

AND GLASS-WARE.

Notwithstanding that we exhibited at our opening the largest and most complete assortment of China and Glass-ware ever shown to the public, and at the most popular prices, we shall, on Monday, Oct. 5, have on exhibition an immense variety of new goods, which have just arrived by steamer, which we shall offer at the prices that have made our NEW DEPARTMENT such an IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TO ENUMERATE:

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, for twelve persons, decorated any color, best quality, $48 11.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $23 41.
ENGLISH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $14 71.
CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $2 63 per dozen.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

Large Peremptory Sale at Auction,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

REAL BRONZES AND ARTISTIC BRONZES, CLOCKS,
STATUETTES, BUSTS, AND FANCY TABLES,
RICH FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, CARD-STANDS,
FLOWER-STANDS AND GROUPS FOR ETEGERES,
REAL PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
BOHEMIAN AND SILESIAN VASES, TOILET SETS, &c.,
FINE CRYSTAL TABLE SERVICES,

Consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., of the finest description,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
EDWARD SCHENCK,
At No. 60 Liberty st.,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 7 AND 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

Goods on exhibition TUESDAY. Every article guaranteed perfect.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.

By order of CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND BONDS sold by auction; sales for Executors, Referees, Assignees, &c., made on the most favorable terms. OFFICE No. 14 PINE ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BATES & BOSTWICK, and will continue the banking and stock commission business at No. 13 Broad st.

J. H. BATES,
S. B. BOSTWICK.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STUTTERING.—DR. WHITE, OF THE UNITED States Stammering Institute, is permanently located at No. 132 East 28th st. Best references. No pay until cured. Call or send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

CONTENTS:

Art. I. THE MODERN TYPE OF OPPRESSION. D. A. Wasson.
II. EXACT SCIENCE IN AMERICA. Simon Newcomb.
III. RETROGRESSIVE ENGLISH. Fitzedward Hall.
IV. LOMBARD AND WALL STREETS. Gamaliel Bradford.
V. AN EPISODE IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Chas. F. Wingate.
VI. CRITICAL NOTICES OF MANY IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

$1 50 a number; $6 a year.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON GOODMAN and ISRAEL STONE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding, dated October 2, 1874, by Hon. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1874, at one (1) o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended. And further notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts and will apply to the court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate.

JULIUS HYMES, Assignee, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.
A. Blumenstiel, Attorney for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL G. BIGLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Lemuel G. Biglow, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FEIST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis Feist, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MATTHEW RILEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. BENEDICT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,898.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Benedict, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D., 1874. JAMES L. STEVENS, Assignee, s22-1aw3wTu* No. 65 Greene street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of OLIVER L. GARNER, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., s22-1aw3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN DIRECTORY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of capable and trustworthy German servants for all capacities.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and sewing or chamber-maid and washing in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days in the shoe store, No. 685 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German young woman, who is a good chamber-maid; is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress, or a good family seamstress; is willing and obliging; has recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl for up-stairs work or waiting; willing to do general work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; willing to be instructed, and do her best to retain a place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl, speaking good English; is neat, and willing to be useful; wages no object; wants to remain in the City. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly-respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; is a good waitress; also, chamber-maid, or will take a place to do general house-work; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman, who is used to the care of children; is willing to be useful to suit; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress and do fine washing, or chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate; will assist in waiting if required; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has three years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 49 West 23d st.

COLORED HELP CONSTANTLY ON HAND; well recommended; male and female. At Johnson's agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; English, French, and all kinds of cooking; bone, lard, get up all kinds of side dishes and baking; very best fourteen years' City testimonials; country or City; neat, obliging, sober, honest. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and also a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. M.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a willing and economical servant; good cook; first-class washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST IN Washing.—By a respectable woman; is a first-class cook; meats, soups, game, &c.; good bread baker, and can attend to milk or butter; country or City; has lived with first-class families, and is highly recommended. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, and daughter about seven; woman is a good cook and excellent at washing and ironing; understands butter, cream, &c.; City or country; have good references; very low wages. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK; is competent in her duties; is a first-class baker and pastry cook; best of references from her last employer; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIVATE family; has best reference from highest families. Apply at No. 235 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands all kinds of good cooking; French, German, English, or Spanish; is temperate, civil, and reliable, as seen by references; City or country. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH eight years' reference from last employer, who can be seen; private family; is a good family cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; wages $16 to $18. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer; has the best of references; speaks good English; is willing and obliging; good bread and biscuit baker. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, capable and healthy; has good references, and not afraid of work; City or country; will do the work between them. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer, in City or country; is a good baker, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; is an excellent washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of references; can do all kinds of cooking and pastries; speaks good English; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian bath.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and good baker; best City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; expert at baking bread, pastry, and all kinds of family cooking; excellent City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, boning, larding; can get up all kinds of side dishes; good reference given. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH WOMAN, AS cook; or will cook, wash, and iron in a good family; is thoroughly qualified to fill either branch; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference, seven years. Call for two days at No. 338 East 33d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understand her business in all its branches; meats, game, soups, desserts, &c. Apply at No. 242 East 25th st., near 2d av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, and desserts; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 309 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; none others need apply; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook; willing to do coarse washing; good City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; can assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 458 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORTH GERMAN cook, also a good chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., over bakery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; expert at all kinds of family cooking; five years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call at No. 149 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; highly competent in all branches; excellent pastry-cook; good references. No. 459 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and baker; best City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 512 West 55th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE HOUSE or boarding-house. Address M. F., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK IN A SMALL private family; best City reference. Call at No. 48 10th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK AND housekeeper. Can be seen at No. 155 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, cutter, and fitter, work at her own home. Call on Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, No. 33 West 44th st., second floor, front, west side.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN OLD DRESS-MAKER will work very reasonably at her own room; silks, $15; worsteds, $12. Call or address Tyson's Circulating Library, No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD like a few more engagements by the day or week as dress-maker and seamstress; would take her own machine if required. Call or address at No. 22 Bond st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a few more engagements by the day; cutting, fitting, and trimming in the latest style; good references. Address Mrs. H. S., No. 474 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A STYLISH CUTTER AND trimmer would like a few more ladies' dress-making to do at her residence, or by the day. Address Miss H., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAker, who is also a thorough seamstress; refers to present employer. Apply at No. 160 West 11th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a good plain cook and nice washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful wherever her services may be required; is pleasant, willing, and obliging; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous, young girl who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th street, corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPING.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife to take charge of a gentleman's place, or to live with a nice small family; competent to do everything about a place; excellent reference; wages no object. Address Applicant, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a very respectable young Protestant woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 Prince st., in store.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is not afraid of work, as janitress; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 11 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the best of reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, (removed,) No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c., perfectly; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress; speaks good English; can take entire charge of all that belongs to a first-class laundress; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, as laundress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's French Bureau, No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 33d st., near 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing to do at her own home; can be well recommended. No. 418 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman, with the best of references. Address M. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress and assist with chamber-work; has best City reference. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 312 3d av., between 23d and 24th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 370 7th av.

MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as maid and seamstress to an elderly lady, or would wait on growing children; references. Call at No. 469 4th av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN; is competent to take full charge of an invalid or of an infant day and night; is healthy and very experienced in sickness, and willing to make herself of use; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a highly respectable person (who has lived with her for more than twenty years) as nursery governess or as companion to an invalid lady; she is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a family of children; and to instruct them in the elementary branches of English; she is also an experienced nurse, kind and devoted in illness. Address C. M., Box No. 33 Post Office, Scarborough on Hudson, New-York.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant German young woman; is a competent nurse and a good seamstress; cut, fit, operate, &c.; willing to teach the German language, if desired; neat, tidy, and obliging; three years' reference from last place. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or as chamber-maid and waitress; is thoroughly competent at her business; is willing and obliging; has good reference from last place; a good home in preference to wages. Call for one day at No. 252 West 30th st., in store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, RECENTLY ARrived, speaking no English; she sews very well by hand, and would take care of growing children in a private family. Seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH young woman, who is good in the care of children, &c., and can do chamber-work, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for her nurse, a young Protestant woman, who has lived with her for several years, and is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 9 East 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, (LATELY ARrived,) to take care of small or growing children; is very fond of children; is also a good plain seamstress; can furnish references from Europe. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as baby's nurse; would go South; can sew neatly; or wait on an invalid lady; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 464 7th av.; second bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, can bring it up on a bottle; or growing children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT German nurse for grown children; she is a neat, honest, and reliable person, as her references attest. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE; ONE who understands her work; can take entire charge of a baby; no notes answered. Can be seen at No. 317 East 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; understands machines and ladies' hair-dressing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 349 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO WAIT on an invalid lady or take charge of grown children, sew, and make herself generally useful; no objections to the country. Call at No. 328 5th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, or would take care of growing children or do fine sewing and assist in housekeeping. Apply at No. 120 East 52d st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and is fond of children. Call at No. 240 East 81st st., top bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfants' nurse and for small children; can bring up by hand; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 303 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO mind children and do light chamber-work; good reference. Can be seen at her father's, No. 316 East 39th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as attendant and nurse to an invalid lady; will make herself useful with the needle; good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, WHERE she can have entire charge of a young baby and make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO CARE children; is a neat sewer; first-class reference; No. 124 West 49th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid in a private family. Call for two days at No. 256 West 21st st., tailor store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN, AS wet-nurse, baby three months old. Call at No. 612 3d av., near 40th st., top floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; has no objection to help with chamber-work or make herself generally useful; will work for moderate wages in a good home; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant North German girl, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; or to take care of a grown child; in a private family. Address No. 414 Hudson av., corner of Lafayette st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant seamstress; understands dress-making thoroughly; Wheeler & Wilson machine, and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class family seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at present employer's, No. 53 West 26th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT woman as thorough seamstress or to wait on a lady or grown children; willing to do any light work that may be required; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; would go out by day or week, or would take a permanent situation; is a good operator and excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; best City references. Call for two days at No. 307 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—WILL ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good operator; the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,005 6th av., corner 56th st., in the library.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND dress-maker, a permanent place; no objection to some other light work. Call between 9 and 4 at No. 513 6th av., near 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; would do light work; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 334 East 20th st., one stairs up, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making, also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and would wait on a lady. Call at No. 167 West 25th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on several machines; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON AS seamstress and maid to an elderly lady; would take charge of the linen; City reference. Call at No. 460 6th av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class seamstress or lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker; can also dress hair; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs waiting and plain sewing. Call at No. 257 Division st., near Grand.

VISITING GOVERNESS—EXPERIENCED AND reliable; excellent reference. Call or address Mrs. E. A. POWERS, south-east corner Lexington av. and 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the getting up of salads, care of silver, course of dinner, waiting in all its branches; can take a waiter-man's place; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE AND THORoughly competent young woman as waitress; can take a waiter-man's place, or do chamber-work alone, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A GERman girl as first-class waitress; is capable to take a man's place; has excellent City references; is neat and smart; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is tall, neat, and tidy; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 654 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts., room 14.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who is fully capable of taking charge of the dining-room and silver; best of reference. Call at No. 241 East 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly competent; can make all kinds of salads; best City references. Apply at No. 883 3d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a few ladies' or family washing; work done up in the neatest style; all kinds of French fluting and puffing done at the shortest notice; willing to take them by the month or dozen; ten years' experience in finest work. Call at No. 211 West 31st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES some washing at her house; has no objection to a monthly washing; has good references. Address No. 331 East 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing and ironing; no objection to going out, (day's work;) good City reference. Call at No. 258 West 47th st., top floor.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing wanted at No. 356 East 13th st., top floor.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER OR governess, by a young lady of education and experience, or would write in an office; the best of reference can be given. Address Helen, Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A LADY OF GOOD REFERENCE IN a linen-room or any place of trust; capable of taking charge of children's wardrobe; can work the Domestic and Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Apply at No. 55 East 29th st., corner 4th av.

WANTED—A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING GOVerness, by a lady, experienced and gentle in teaching young children, or as companion or reader to an invalid lady. Address L. T. H., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTestant married man, aged thirty years, who can take care of horses, carriages, and harness, drive, care cattle, milk, do gardening, tend green-house, and general work about a gentleman's place; would like room for family to live; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged twenty-seven, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness. Address by letter two days, H. J., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly and willing to make himself useful; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AN ORDERLY young man, who has been five years quartermaster in French cavalry; he speaks a little English, and would willingly give lessons in the French language in his idle hours; country preferred; moderate wages. Address V. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED young man; is a good driver and groom; has excellent reference. Call at Mr. Coleman's saddlery store, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best City references. Call on or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his last employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call on or address J. S., at Brewster's, 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; references unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS IN all its branches; has the best of City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 123 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CITY OR country; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN; FOUR YEARS' CITY reference from one place; no kitchen-maid required; will come for small wages in private family; is a thorough Cook; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

ENGINEER.—CAN DO HIS OWN REPAIRS; CITY or country. Address for one week, R. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant, aged thirty-eight years, who can do all parts of flower and vegetable gardening, including green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits, &c.; also a good farmer and coachman; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD, who is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; has the best of references. Address R. Y., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; or inquire at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THOROUGHLY CONVERsant with and proficient in horticulture, floriculture, and agriculture, with a competent knowledge of landscaping. Those wishing a trustworthy and capable manager will address S. T., No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, twelve years in business; still employed; wants a permanent place; good recommendation given. Address L. Barbeck, New-Centreville Post Office, Chester County.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, as gardener and florist; understands gardening in all branches; also, the care of stock; best of testimonials. Address Gardener, for two days, No. 505 West 32d st.

GARDENER.—GOOD PLAIN GARDENER OR general man; can come thoroughly recommended; married, no family. Address A. B., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN, FIREMAN, &c., IN HOTEL, Boarding-house, or Private Family.—By an American Protestant, aged twenty-eight years, who can build fires, tend furnace, repair locks, fit keys, mend furniture; clean windows, walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS PORTER OR the like; good references. Address C. W., box No. 1,981, Post Office, New-York.

VALET, WAITER, OR ATTENDANT TO AN INvalid.—By a highly respectable young man (English) of great experience in all classes; no objection to travel; first-class City recommendations. Address E. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE man, as assistant waiter, cook, or servant of all work, in a private family, gents' boarding-house, or hotel; is smart and active; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call on or address Rev. John Dooley, No. 134 Bowery, for James White.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS FIRST-class waiter, or as waiter and footman in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands his duties; best of City references for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Apply at No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLored young man as waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; understands his duties thoroughly, and can come well recommended; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—A FRENCH YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE a place as waiter or butler in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish the very best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, as waiter or valet in a private family; thoroughly understands shaving and hair-dressing and the care of silver; two and a half years' good reference. Address W. N., Box No. 63 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife; one as first-class waiter other as first-class cook; both experienced and thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities; excellent references. Call or address No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Y. Z., Box No. 35 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AS WAITER in a private family; best references; understands his duties perfectly; can dress salads excellently; is quiet and peaceable with other servants; speaks English. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN as first-class waiter; understands his business in every particular; has two and a half years' reference from his last place; no objection to country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as waiter; is thoroughly competent in every respect, and has best City reference. Call on or address for two days F. H., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City reference from his last place. Address P. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family; understands his duties; excellent City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 115 West 30th st., in grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter; understands his business in every respect; has first-class City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; understands his duties in every respect; has first-class reference from last employer. Call or address J. T. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN AS private waiter; thoroughly competent; most respectable City reference. Address J. B. C., for two days, at No. 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th st., florist.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; for references apply at No. 945 Broadway, near 22d st.; letters by mail promptly attended to.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; good recommendations. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 West 22d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, WITH THE best of references. Address C. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER in a private family; best of City reference. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER OR coachman; a year and a half's City reference. Apply at No. 134 West 29th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want several competent men for the
LADIES' HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Apply at the Manager's desk, before 9 A. M., at Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—PROTESTANT HELP, ONE COOK, two house-workers, one laundress, and a nurse, for an institution. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 103 Madison av., between the hours of 10 and 12, on Tuesday.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, A COMpetent servant with good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 144 East 33d st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened yesterday, (Monday, Oct. 5,) with quite a large attendance at the Exchange, and the following business was transacted:

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at an Executors' sale to close the estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25.4 by 102 by 85 by 95.7, No. 206 Water street, west side, 31.4 feet north of Fulton street, for $23,000.; purchaser, August Voege.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 92.3, on West Ninth street, north side, 344.6 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $800 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $14,300, making a total of $15,100; purchaser, John W. Southack, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. A. Lawrasse & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 45 by 100, with old frame buildings in front and brick buildings in rear, known as Nos. 3 and 5 Sheriff street, west side, 60 feet north of Grand street, for $15,100; purchaser, Dorethea Heckel, one of the defendants in the foreclosure suit.

The following auctions were postponed: Sale by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., of Booth's Theatre, Twenty-third street, south-east corner of Sixth avenue, adjourned indefinitely, the judgment, it is said, having been purchased by a son of the late Oakes Ames. Sale by James M. Miller, of lots on Railroad avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to the 9th inst., and sale by Dingee, Porter & Co., of a house and lot on College avenue, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to the 31st inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., guardian's sale of the following valuable property: One four-story and basement brick store and tenement, with one-story extension and lot 21 by 100, No. 276 Seventh avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-sixth street. One three-story and basement brick house, with one-story extension and lot 21 by 98.4, No. 211 West Twenty-fifth street, north side, 144 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Carr, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.8 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-fourth street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. London, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 21.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 20.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street. Also similar sale, C. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together in size 206.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

By J. M. Van Auken, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot, 38 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale by order of Rufus Nelson, Esq., of eighty-two choice Brooklyn lots, fronting on and adjacent to Prospect Park, as follows: Ninth avenue, north-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President street, two lots; Ninth avenue, north corner of Sixth street, fronting Park, five lots; Sixth street, north-east side, 97.10½ feet north-west from Ninth avenue, twelve lots; Fifth street, south-west side, 97.10½ feet north-west from Ninth avenue, twelve lots; Sixth avenue, north-west side, entire front between Fifth and Sixth streets, ten lots; Sixth street, north-east side, 85 feet north-west from Sixth avenue, sixteen lots; Fifth street, north-west side, 85 feet north-west from Sixth avenue, twenty-five lots.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 9 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Nineteenth street, No. 262, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 46; T. Deider, owner.

East Houston street, No. 283, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; J. Bassiet, owner.

West Forty-seventh street, No. 532, rear, one brick second-class dwelling, three stories, 26 by 21.5; J. J. Quimby, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, south side, 175 feet west of First avenue, five frame dwellings, each three stories, 16 by 43; William Dunning, owner.

West Fourteenth street, No. 320, one brown-stone French flat, four stories, 25 by 65; Philip Herman, owner.

Third avenue, west side, south-west corner of One Hundred and Eleventh street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 27 by 50; James and John Wood, owners.

Baxter street, No. 16, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 48; David Williams, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 210 feet west of Third avenue, three brick stores and French flats, each four stories, 16.8 by 52, 56, and 60; Levi Adams, owner.

East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, No. 343, one brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 25 by 20; Isaac Connolly, owner.

West Twenty-sixth street, No. 255, rear, one brick second-class dwelling, three stories, 25 by 28; Justus Plath, owner.

West Sixty-first street, north side, 200 feet west of Eleventh avenue, one brick hotel and restaurant, two stories and attic, 99 by 52; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 54, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 16.9 by 58; Anna W. Lynch, owner.

West Twenty-ninth street, south side, 70 feet east of Ninth avenue, one brown-stone French flat, five stories, 40 by 74; Thomas Winnaks, owner.

East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 150 feet east of First avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 29.6 by 77.7; Elias Eaig, owner.

Estimated cost of the twenty buildings above enumerated, $172,000.

Unsafe Buildings.

Elizabeth street, No. 249; unsafe front and rear wall; Jacob Weeks, owner.

East Eleventh street, No. 604, unsafe piers of front and rear walls; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

Mott street, No. 178, unsafe front wooden gutter; L. M. Singer, owner.

Tenth avenue, No. 194, unsafe rear wall and lintels; Mr. Bantly, owner.

Grand street, No. 594, unsafe first floor and roof; Mrs. Mary Kent, owner.

Houston street, No. 387, unsafe front wall and piers; William Lindorfer, owner.

East Sixth street, No. 603, unsafe rear wall and chimneys (front and rear); Mrs. Cox, owner.

Lawrence street, west side, 25 feet north of Broadway, unsafe sills, lintels, and chimneys; T. Gray, owner.

West Seventy-second street, south-east corner Hudson River railroad, unsafe standing front walls, damaged by fire; Harland and Purdy, owners.

Chatham street, No. 94, unsafe south and rear walls; Sarah J. Donohue, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Tenth avenue, No. 225; Mrs. Jackson, owner.

East Sixth street, No. 605; Mrs. Cox, owner.

East Sixty-second street, No. 166; Leger Estate, owner.

Monroe street, No. 14; Joseph B. Payten, agent.

Monroe street, No. 12; Ellen Jones, owner.

Hamilton street, No. 15; Ellen Jones, owner.

West Seventeenth street, No. 317; Charles J. Day, owner.

Centre street, Nos. 243 and 245; Estate of R. W. Montgomery, owner.

East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, No. 343; one brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 25 by 20; Isaac Connolly, owner.

East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, No. 314; James Crast, agent.

EXCHANGE SALES—MODNAY, OCT. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson. Jr.

1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 206 Water st., w. s., 31.4 ft. n. of Fulton st., lot 25.4x102x25x95.7, building covers same....$23,100

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 2 West 9th st., n. s., 344.6 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 16.8x92.3...$15,100

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 plot with frame and brick buildings, Nos. 3 and 5 Sheriff st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Grand st., plot 45x100.....$15,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 3.

Hillside st., centre line, n. e. s., 375 ft. s. e. of centre line of Naegle av., 436.1 ft. along curves x180.3x385.10; 10th av., s. e. s., plot No. 16, Isaac Dyckman estate, runs s. e. 445.6 ft. to Harlem River, thence n. e. to plot No. 17, thence n. w. 461 ft. to s. e. s. of 10th av., thence s. w. 100 ft. Maria L. Martin, widow, and James E. Martin to Maria L., wife of James L. Faye, partition.....nom.

Maine st., s. w. s., lot No. 283, map Mott Haven, 95x— to point 100 ft. from n. s. of Garden st. x—x99; B. O'Neill to Mary A Maguire.....$2,000

Rose st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Pearl st., 25.1x17.11, being New Chambers st., thence 28.10 ft. to point 75 ft. w. of Pearl st., thence 3.3 ft., being now known as No. 36 New Chambers st.; John Wagner to John Winters.....7,500

Same to prospect of John Winters to Anna Wagner

12th st., n. e. corner Greenwich st., 21x48.11; C. T. Ward to G. W. De Cunha.....7,500

13th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th av., 25.1x100; William Powell, Trustee, to Emma D. and Hiram A. Davis.....14,350

15th st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x103.3; Thomas st., s. s., 254.100; Reade st., n. e. corner Church st., 25.9x26.4; Maria L. Martin and Maria L., wife of James J. Faye, to James E. Martin, partition.....nom.

16th st., n. s., 200.3 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.10x99.2; Margaret Murphy to Margaret Le Comte, q. c.....nom.

16th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x99.2; Mary L., wife of William Kronberg, to F. Cronkright.....nom.

21st st., n. s., 306 ft. w. of 5th av., 23.8x98.9; G. Beaerott to H. Heyward.....37,500

99th st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Anna, wife of Oswald Ottendorfer, to Anna, wife of F. Wurmbrandt.....gift.

47th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5; W. Bauah to J. Baker, Jr.....1,000

Same property; J. Baker, Jr. to Harriet Sophia, wife of W. Bauah.....1,000

49th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100; also, plot in Northfield, Richmond County, 26 65-100 acres; also, plot in Castleton, Richmond County, 3 acres; also, plot in Castleton, Richmond County, on Richmond pike, about 14 acres; also, plot in Castleton, Richmond County, 49 acres; James E. Martin and Maria L., wife of James J. Faye, to Louise Martin, widow, partition.....nom.

49th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x50.2, Peter Murphy to Martha Cunningham.....12,500

49th st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 5d av., 20x100.4; Otto C. Reichelmann to A. Rowley.....14,000

51st st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; J. R. Breen & A. G. Nason to D. Keller, Executor.

90th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; foreclosure; George L. Herms, Referee, to Charles White.....19,000

117th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, 50x100.11; 118th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, 50x100.11; George W. De Cunha to Caleb T. Ward.....16,350

118th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x100.10; Susan Drake, wife of John May, to Harriet A., wife of Philip Campbell.....6,000

127th st., n. s., 347.6 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 18.9x99.11, foreclosure; William S. Bailey to John J. Burchell.....11,750

Cortlandt av., n. w. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Findlay st., 25x80, Morrisania; D. C. Ringland to M. Gresham.....nom.

Same property, M. Graham to D. C. and Emeline Ringland.....nom.

Willard av., n. s., 209 ft. e. of East 4th st., 50x100 Woodlawn Heights, William Burnard, T. J. Hyland.....550

5th av., e. s., 75.9 ft. s. 97.3 st., 25.2x100, W. R. and J. F. and E. R. and E. E. Davis, heirs of Hannah Davis, to B. A. Willis, all title.....3,000

10th av., No. 504, e. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 38th st., 24.8x100, Catharine and Mary and John H. and Philip McGinn, infants; by Francis C. Bowman, Guardian, to James Keenan, infants share.....7,500

2 lots 100 ft. e. of Forest st., part of Rosenthal and Cornell's property, Yonkers, 50x100.....750

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

1st av. s. e. corner. 31st st., 33.9x60.11.; Thomas E. Tripler to William Pilgrim.....$28,000

LEASES RECORDED.

1st av. n. e. corner of 37th st. 49.4x125, 10 years; 5 years, per year, $1,200; 5 years, per year.....$1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY.

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS.

About one mile north of High Bridge. Water Grants. More than 150 LOTS on these heights have been sold since the Panic. Some of the choicest lots on Sedgwick av., 205th and 206th sts. are now offered by the owners in small plots at very LOW PRICES and on very EASY TERMS. The High Bridge boats stop at the foot of the property, and the Hudson River Railroad trains at Morris' Dock. Time from 42d st., twenty-two minutes. These large sales, (amounting to upward of $75,000) made at a time of real estate depression, like the present, prove the attractions of this new locality, and its REAL CHEAPNESS, as well as SPECULATIVE and PRESENT value. Parties to visit the ground will leave the office, No. 34 Pine st., at 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The beauty of the views will alone repay a visit. Maps, &c. can be had at the office of G. A. BACCHI, or E. G. BURLING, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed; in perfect order; with new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c. Location convenient and first class. Price low, terms easy, and immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 53 WEST 45TH ST.—DESIRABLE FIRST-class high-stoop well-arranged 20-foot brown-stone dwelling; frescoed, superb order, &c.; only $25,900; easy terms; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON LEXINGTON av., near 62d st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; elegantly furnished; piano, superior parlor organ, fitted in an alcove; costly gilt chandeliers, bronzes, large mirrors, &c. Price asked, $35,000. Rent, $3,000 per annum to a smal family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ON 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, at a reasonable price; in complete order; a butler's pantry extension is attached to dining-room. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED.—An extra wide and deep four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; first class in all respects. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$36.000.—NEW FOUR-STORY, 20x60x80; Murray Hill, near Park av.; cabinet trim. Is offered less than cost; terms easy. T. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d av.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS FOR SALE TO builders without money. Also a few good lots with loans for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No 5 ½ Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AV., BETWEEN Ryerson st. and Grand av.; on Grand av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., the most desirable and accessibly located three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, including an elegant corner; splendid location for a physician; replete with modern improvements; twenty minutes by DeKalb or Green av. cars from Fulton Ferry; price, $18,000. No. 799 DeKalb av., a three-room-deep detached cottage, 22x50x100; replete with modern improvements; cars passing every five minutes; an excellent opportunity for those wishing a cheap, comfortable, and accessible home; price, $10,000; $6,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, or of THOMAS FAGAN, No. 173 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

AT TARRYTOWN, IRVINGTON, DOBBS FERRY, Hastings, Yonkers, Riverdale, and other places, all along the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages, and elegant residences, for sale and to let, with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; full particulars with S. ENDERSON, No. 659 6th av., near 38th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NORTH-WEST STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, AT 1 P. M.,

on the premises,

1,500 Building and Water Lots,

ON NORTH-WEST STATEN ISLAND, OPPOSITE ELIZABETH, N. J.

The residence of George Bowman, and four others, with convenient grounds attached, situated at Northwest, Staten Island, west of Mariner's Harbor steamboat landing, (Long Dock,) extending to the dyke or pier about to be built by the United States Government, nearly opposite Livingston st., Elizabeth, and

The Singer Manufacturing Company.

At this location must be the JUNCTION

of the Staten Island Shore Railroad and Elizabeth Ferry, and the connection by railroad (water separation now only 612 feet) of Boatwick's Docks, at New-Brighton, the new Village of Lincleumville, the iron mines, and all Staten Island, with the railroads now connecting at Elizabeth. Seventy per cent. can remain at six per cent. Maps and particulars at

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE'S, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST District.—CHARLES F. HUNTER, as sole acting executor of Charlotte Dimmick, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN McINTOSH, Jane Green, Charles F. Hunter, as sole acting executor of John G. Dimmick, deceased, Samuel V. Hoffman, W. H. Van Tassell, A. G. Campbell, Edward Mallon, and Thomas Connor, defendants.—By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1874, the subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, through Adrian H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer, the certain indenture of lease directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All the unexpired term of a certain indenture of lease of all that piece or parcel of ground lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and described and containing as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the north-easterly corner of Bank street and the Thirteenth avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue about twenty feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets; thence easterly along the said centre line about one hundred and forty-five feet and four inches; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the Thirteenth avenue sixty-four feet and six inches; and thence westerly one hundred and forty-six feet to the Thirteenth avenue, the place of beginning; and also the use of an alleyway, not less than ten feet wide, from Bank street to the rear of said premises up to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets, to be used in common with the owners and occupants of the adjoining property, together with the right of the lessors in said lease named, as owners of said lots, to collect and receive the wharfage from or for the use of the bulkhead in front of the above described premises fronting on the Thirteenth avenue for and during the term of said lease; the buildings upon the premises so demised comprising a four-story brick building about 25x132 feet, with a two-story addition on rear, situated on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue; also a four-story brick building about 45x72 feet, adjoining the above on the northerly side; said indenture of lease having been executed by Glorvina S. Hoffman, wife of Samuel V. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, and Samuel V. Hoffman, parties of the first part, to Bernard Cummings, of said place, party of the second part, on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1869, for the term of eight years from the first day of May, 1869, and containing a covenant for the payment of the yearly rent of twenty-four hundred dollars; also additional covenants for four renewals for the term of ten years each, at the option of the lessee and at a rent to be appraised. The said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of April, 1869, in Liber 1,090 of Conveyances, page 476.

Dated—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1874.

WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., Referee.

GRAY & DAVENPORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Pine and No. 9 Nassau street.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, OCT. 8.—NO. 144 WEST 49th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order, to close an estate.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARKE'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
No. 72 Beekman st.
N. B.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,
No. 20 East 14th st.,
Between 5th av. and University place.
London-made harness, of correct styles.
Saddles, bridles, horse clothing.

A FAMILY FROM THE COUNTRY WILL sell Shetland pony turn-out cheap; warranted sound and kind in all harness; also, wagon and harness to match. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,

Has to offer, for the Winter, in her three English-basement houses, two of her most elegant parlor suites, with exclusive baths, dressing-rooms, &c.; private tables; also, one smaller suite, without private table, and one single room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK, having been entirely rebuilt, with all modern improvements, the most complete house in the City, the elegant furniture made expressly for it by Ebbinghousen & Co., is now open for first-class parties, with private tables, or *table d'hote*. A few gentlemen can also be accommodated. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require will rent a front alcove room on third floor, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also large front room on fourth floor; location near Fifth avenue Hotel; table first-class; references mutual; no references exchanged. Apply to H. E. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING WITHIN one block of Elevated Railroad and 23d st. line of stages, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; references required. Address G., Box No. 50 *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR SIX PERSONS OF respectability and refinement can obtain a very desirable home for the Winter in private table, in a small private family residing at No. 159 Lexington av. and 30th st. References exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND CONNECTING room, second floor, front, furnished for house-keeping, only $7 weekly; house brown stone. 528 West 42d st. Broadway and 34th st. green cars pass the door.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms on third and fourth floors, also one on parlor floor, for families and single gentlemen: table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

A SECOND AND A THIRD FLOOR, NICELY furnished, with good board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located, to let, en suite or otherwise. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS ON FIRST floor, one on second, and one on third, of a double house, with board; reference. boarders who have been in the house twenty years. Miss BAXTER, No. 53 West 15th st.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a first-class brown-stone house to let, together or separate, to single gentlemen without board; family private. No. 53 East 10th st., near Broadway.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT PARTIES.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; heater in rooms; use of both; also, one large room and bath-room, connected; gentlemen. No. 13 East 28th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large handsomely furnished rooms with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen with partial board if desired; also a suite of rooms for physician or dentist. Apply at No. 257 4th av.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR OF THE elegant brown-stone house No. 29 West 15th st. will be let to a first-class party, with or without board; private table if desired; references required.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c. free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.

Private family offer second floor, large-sized room, with dressing-room, newly papered and furnished; bath, &c.; also single room, third floor; excellent table.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or families; few table boarders taken; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c., entire or in suites; also, other rooms; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors, to rent, with superior board, to adults who appreciate and pay for a refined home.

FORTY-THIRD ST., WEST, NO. 212, NEAR Broadway.—Large rooms superbly furnished, singly or en suite; table superior; dining-room on first floor; satisfactory prices.

NO. 327 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room and bedroom, second floor; table and location first class; references; also, an unfurnished room; price moderate.

NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite; house newly renovated; appointments first class; privilege of parlor; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO NEWly furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; references exchanged. No. 119 West 22d st., near 6th av.

MADAME ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., will rent for the Winter handsome suites of apartments, with private table if desired, at No. 47 West 22d st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,

First house from 5th av., handsomely furnished suite of apartments on first floor, with private table; also smaller suite without private table.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price last free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st. Open evenings.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table, and the comforts of a refined home; also, one parlor bedroom; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; family private; terms moderate. No. 265 West 34th st.

PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with breakfast, or full board, if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 210 West 43d st., fifth door from Broadway.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.

A large, pleasant room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms to let, with board.

FINE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—FOR GENTLEman and wife, may be had at No. 151 East 92d st., near Lexington av.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED AND very desirable rooms, en suite or separate, with or without board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also a single room for a gentleman. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentleman, without board; reference. No. 238 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 128 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF NEWLY and elegantly furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR complete, with or without private table; appointments first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, a second floor, en suite or separately. No. 40 West 46th st. References.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, Lexington av., near 62d st.; will rent to ay next to a small private family at a fair price.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely and fully furnished house, No. 3 West 46th st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY FULL SIZE house, No. 211 West 38th st., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., ELEGANTLY FURNISHED. Will be rented to a private family for one, two, or three years.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—FOUR ROOMS AT NO. 103 East 24th st., corner 4th av.; possession immediately. Inquire in the grocery store.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NYACK ON the Hudson, together with horses, carriage, sleigh, &c. The house is replete with every city convenience, and the view extensive and beautiful. Rent, to May next, very low. Address Box No. 112 Post Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NOS. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway, between Thames and Cedar sts., on the first, second, and third floors; very light and convenient.
Large floor on street, suitable for an insurance or banking institution.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE SIX-STORY store No. 26 Beekman st., through 185 feet to Spruce st.; excellent light in good order; near new Post Office; power can be had.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADWAY, corner Amity st.; desireable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN ST. TO RENT.—About 93 feet deep; centre and side light; good location for paper or postal trade.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST., ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 42D and 56th sts., 6th and Madison avs., by a family of three adults. Address J. R. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MR. DEGARMO,
No. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st.,
will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 15. Particulars in circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.
For particulars call or send for circular.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av., New-York.—MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS; all the modern dances taught in one quarter; soirée Monday evening, Oct. 5, 1874.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

SCHWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.

No. 27 St. Mark's place, between 2d and 3d avs. Street suits, evening dresses, home dresses, children's suits, infants

LOCAL POLITICS.

MEETINGS OF ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE STATE TICKET INDORSED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

The large hall of the Bleecker Building was well filled last night by the members of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association. Mr. Robert R. Carpenter presided. After the usual routine business had been transacted, the Executive Committee reported that all the Marshals and Supervisors of Elections for that district had qualified, and would be ready to go to work next day. The Committee on Admission reported favorably on the names of thirty candidates, who were admitted to membership, and about sixty propositions for membership were received. The delegate to the State Convention, Mr. J. W. Farr, in answer to repeated calls, briefly addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ninth District Republican Association hereby fully indorse and ratify the action of the State Convention held at Utica, Sept. 23, and that the nomination of that good soldier and most excellent Governor, Gen. John A. Dix, and of that other brave soldier and patriot, Gen. John C. Robinson, and of those good and true State officers, Alexander Barclay, Thomas Kirkpatrick, and Alexander Johnson, again for the suffrages of the people of the State of New-York is proof in itself of the good intent and purposes of the great party which these noble men represent, and that the satisfaction given by this action is so universal that the rank and file of the party feel a renewed vigor and a cheerful determination to enter the canvas with the full conviction that the whole ticket will be elected by the people of the State.

Resolved, That this association exert its most untiring efforts and unremitting energies to secure an honest expression of the votes of our district upon the merits of this ticket, believing, as we do, that at this time more than any other within the history of our party, we need the continuance in office of such tried and trustworthy men as are named upon the Republican State ticket.

Senator Lent, who was discovered in the rear of the hall, was called upon for a speech. He expressed his pleasure at the large and important assemblage before him, and thought it an omen of the success which would attend the party if the work was done as it ought to be.

Mr. G. W. Parker, a member of the General Committee of the ward, thought that the third term clamor was a virtual indorsement of the Administration and an acknowledgment that the person against whom it was directed was dangerous to the enemy. At the close of the administrations of Polk, Buchanan, and Pierce there had been no outcry, because the men were harmless. So the third-term excitement was really a good sign. He also referred to the assertion relating to the control of conventions by office-holders, and said that although Andrew Johnson had had great patronage, he could not get a nomination when he wanted to. So Gen. Dix was said to be opposed by the Custom-house ring, but yet he was nominated unanimously, because the people, and not the office-holders, managed the convention. As for Mr. Seymour and Mr. Tilden, he would remind his hearers that while the air was yet tremulous with the tidings from Gettysburg, those worthies passed resolutions setting forth that the war was useless and that we had better let the erring sisters go. These were the men who now wanted to be put in power, but he believed the people of the State would never thus elevate those who undertook to ruin the country.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held at their head-quarters, in University place, last evening, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, the President, in the chair. Fully 600 members were present, and the colored voters of the district were well represented. Forty new members signed the roll, and thirty applications for membership were received. The following resolutions were offered by Dr. John H. Dorn, with a few appropriate remarks, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations of the Republican State Convention held at Utica on the 23d ultimo, and pledge to them our enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That in the able and honest administration of the affairs of our State during the past two years, we have the assurance of the triumphant re-election of Gov. Dix, and his associates on the ticket.

Resolved, That the reasons for the continued ascendancy of the Republican Party, both in this State and the nation, are as conclusive to-day as at any time during its existence. That by it and through it only will be secured in our State an uninterrupted reform of its finances, efficiency of its canals, and economy of administration in all the departments of its Government; and in the affairs of the nation, the repression of the flagrant outrages, lawlessness, and revolution in the South; the faith maintained in the payment of the national debt in coin, its continued reduction, and decrease of interest, the public credit advanced, the currency restored to the normal condition of specie value, the prevention of the payment of untold millions for claims for losses incurred during the rebellion and for the slaves emancipated, and the confidence so necessary for the prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That in the established character of the Republican Party, and its great achievements in war and diplomacy, progress and purification, we have the best guarantees for the future.

After the passage of the resolutions, Hon. John D. Lawson delivered an eloquent eulogy upon Gov. Dix and his administration. Col. Da Costa also addressed the meeting. The members of the association are confident of success, and are well satisfied with the progress made. They say that the district is now thoroughly organized, and that they have no doubt of carrying it in the coming election.

A COMPLIMENT TO CONGRESSMAN STEWART L. WOODFORD.

At a meeting of the War Veterans' Union Club of Brooklyn last Friday evening a series of resolutions which had been passed by the club last July were considered, and, on motion, ordered to be sent to the daily papers for publication. The resolutions were to the effect of an unqualified approval of the course of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, member of Congress from the Third District, and earnestly requesting him to withdraw his expressed intention of not again becoming a candidate for renomination and election to Congress. Gen. Woodford was present at the meeting, and thanked the club most heartily for the resolutions, but explained that he was compelled, in justice to his family and professional engagements, to resign his seat in Congress.

Resolutions were also passed by the club at the same meeting acknowledging the efficient services of Gen. Philip S. Crooke, member of Congress from the Fourth District, in behalf of the soldiers and sailors of the late war.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Reform Association, Seventh Assembly District, was held last evening at No. 43 Washington square. Mr. Henry Nicoll, President, called the meeting to order, and stated that he was gratified to see so much interest taken in the endeavor of the association to effect its great object—reform. Good government, like liberty, could only be gained by eternal vigilance. Its opponents were always active, and, though sometimes beaten, were always organized. He urged the adoption of the constitutional amendments as the longest stride toward reform. Mr. W. H. C. Price spoke of the power of organization in all bodies, political, social, or mercantile. Mr. J. B. Thurber spoke in favor of the amendments, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain amendments to the Constitution of this State have been drafted by a commission composed of thirty-two eminent citizens selected from both the great political parties; and

Whereas, These amendments have passed the Legislature, and, if ratified by the people at the coming election, will become part of the Constitution of the State; and

Whereas, These amendments are drawn in the interest of the entire people, and if adopted will purify our political atmosphere, remedy many of the abuses incident to legislation, and stop the onslaughts upon the Treasury which have increased our taxes to their present exorbitant rate; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to vote for these amendments, and exercise his influence with others to secure their adoption.

Addresses were then delivered by Dr. George W. Clark, Charles M. Earle, and Ex-Senator Benedict and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES O'BRIEN DECLINES A NOMINATION.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was waited upon last evening, at the Jackson Club, by a delegation of fifty gentlemen, appointed at a meeting of citizens of the Tenth Congressional District, and was formally tendered the nomination for member of Congress. Mr. Frank Kearney, on behalf of the delegation, made a speech of some length in presenting the nomination, to which Mr. O'Brien responded in a short speech. He was very thankful for the kindness of his friends, but as he could see no prospect of success as an independent candidate, he must positively decline the nomination. If he accepted, it would not only be detrimental to himself, but it would be such a sacrifice on the part of his friends he would not permit. Besides, he did not feel confident that he could represent his constituents as they deserved in Congress, particularly when such important issues were expected to come up in the next session. In conclusion he thanked the delegation, and again repeated that he would not be a candidate in the present campaign. The delegation then withdrew.

A TAMMANY INSPECTOR.

The Board of Police met last night, and completed the list of inspectors of election and poll-clerks. Among the incidents of the meeting was a discovery by Commissioner Disbecker which illustrates the sharp practice of the Tammany Hall party. Among the names submitted by them for approval was one James P. Collins, for inspector of election in the Fifth Assembly District. His occupation was given as a produce merchant, and his residence as Varick street. Information received by Commissioner Disbecker led him to direct Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, to make an investigation as to Collins' character. It was quickly ascertained that Collins, so far from being a produce merchant, was a partner in the infamous dance-house kept by "Box" Heffernan, in Mercer street. Collins will not serve as inspector of election.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The First Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 152 Franklin street, Col. M. W. Burns in the chair, and Mr. James Stack acting as Secretary. Several new members were enrolled. A resolution was adopted, directing that the Chairman appoint a committee for the purpose of making preparations to get up a ratification meeting to indorse the State ticket. The Chair appointed the following: First Ward, John C. Kenny; Second Ward, Michael Coleman; Third Ward, William McMonigle; Fifth Ward, John Gynn. A communication was received from Col. M. W. Burns' Club, inviting the officers of the association to attend the celebration of the organization on Wednesday evening, in State street. The invitation was accepted. On motion a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Scully, Kenny, and O'Neill, was appointed to wait on other Assembly Districts to urge the nomination of Mr. John Robinson, from the First Assembly District, for Alderman. The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to the fact that to-day was registration day, and he hoped the members would have their names duly placed on the roll. He hoped that the Marshals of the Third Ward would meet him this evening at 8 o'clock. After transacting some routine business the meeting then adjourned.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Registry law of 1872, (chapter 570,) as amended in 1873, provides for the registration of voters in the several cities of this State and in incorporated villages containing by the last census over 10,000 inhabitants.

Special registry acts were passed in the same year for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The act of 1872 (chapter 570) applies to only one incorporated village—West Troy—and to twenty-two cities. No registration is required in the several towns of this State, except in that portion of the town of Watervliet comprising the village of West Troy.

The first meeting of Inspectors of Election in the several cities named, as Boards of Registry, will be held at the place designated for holding the election on Tuesday, Oct. 13, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. If the number of votes in the district exceeded 400 at the last annual election, the board will remain in session for two days.

At the first meeting it is made the duty of the Board of Registry to copy the poll-list of voters at the last general election—and to complete the registry list as far as practicable.

The second and last meeting of registry boards of cities will be held on Friday, Oct. 30, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., when the registry list is to be revised and corrected. No additions can be made to the registry at the second meeting of the board, except upon personal application of the voter to the Registry Board.

It behooves every voter in cities, and especially those who have changed residence since last year, or failed to vote at the last election—as well as new voters in each election district—to examine the registry posted up after the first meeting of the Registry Board, and unless his name is found thereon, to appear before the board at its last meeting for registration. An unregistered voter cannot vote in the several cities of the State and in the village of West Troy.

A compilation of the Registry and Election laws published by the Argus Company in 1872, contains full instructions for election officers in relation to the conduction of the registry and elections.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

A large amount of business was transacted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee. The head-quarters, Fifth Avenue Hotel, were visited by Republicans from all sections of the City and many parts of the State. Among the callers was Thomas G. Alvord, Republican candidate for Assembly in Onondaga County. He expresses great confidence in the success of the party in his district. The State Committee will publish the speeches of Senator Conkling, Gov. Morgan, and Isaac H. Bailey at the Utica Convention in pamphlet form as a campaign document.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed in the absence of the Chairman, Allen C. Beach, whose wife is seriously ill. Among the callers yesterday were Samuel J. Tilden, C. F. Brown, of Newburg; James W. Miller, of Orange County; John O. Whitehouse, M. C., of Poughkeepsie; J. H. Holden, of Cold Spring; and C. C. Childs, Jr., of Sing Sing.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society met last night at Tammany Hall, Grand Sachem Augustus Schell presiding. One member was initiated and another balloted for but not elected, his defeat having been secured by the friends of Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury. The latter gentleman was not present, but a number of his friends were. From present indications it would appear to be certain that no new members can be elected into the society until after the annual meeting, although a large number have been proposed.

NOTES.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey have nominated Charles Place, of Somerset County, for member of Congress from that district.

John B. Smith is mentioned as the Republican candidate in the Eighth Assembly District. The Republicans are confident of their ability to carry the district.

The Sixteenth Assembly District German Republican Association, F. Bernhard presiding, met last night, when a number of new names were added to the roll of membership.

The name of Frederick A. Seward, for Assembly, is received with great favor by the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District, and his nomination is regarded as certain.

The Elizabeth (N. J.) City Committee of One Hundred have issued an appeal to voters asking them to secure the nomination of candidates pledged to the cause of temperance.

Tammany Hall intends to nominate candidates for Assistant Aldermen, with a view of testing the constitutionality of the law abolishing the board. The candidates in the field are innumerable.

The Twelfth Assembly District German Republican Association, Louis Schraidt presiding, held a meeting at Dry-dock Hall, in East Fourth street, last night. The Republican State ticket was indorsed.

Charles Blackie, who will be nominated for the Assembly in the Thirteenth District, feels certain of election. His Tammany opponent will, in all probability, be either Dr. Alfred Beach, Jr., or Joseph H. Horton.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the Tammany Hall party in consequence of the arbitrary nomination of "Billy" Wickham for Mayor and "Jimmy" Hayes for Register, before the convention, to assemble next Saturday, has had a word to say in the matter.

The Thirteenth Assembly District German Republican Association met at its rooms, in Eighth avenue, last night, to reorganize for the pending campaign. Additional names were enrolled as members, and the action of the Utica Convention was indorsed.

Mr. Jacob Hess, mentioned as a candidate for Assembly in the Twentieth District, is a prosperous German butcher doing business in Washington Market. He is very popular with his countrymen, and is indorsed by nearly all the Republican organizations in his district.

Mr. Bernard Biglin, who made a good record in the Assembly last year, is, as stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, a candidate for renomination in the Eighteenth Assembly District. There is no opposition to his nomination, and he feels confident of a victory over his Democratic opponent in November.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the towns of Cortlandt, Mount Pleasant, Newcastle, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, and Yorktown, will hold a convention at Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 14th inst., to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly to represent the district.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a convention at the Central House, White Plains, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, to nominate a candidate to represent the district in the next session of the Legislature; also to elect eight delegates to the Congressional Convention.

The soldiers and sailors of the Twentieth Assembly District met at No. 807 Third avenue last evening and organized a campaign club. Capt. James Murphy was elected President; A. F. Laflin, Vice President; Andrew Butcher, Secretary, and Henry H. Derr, Treasurer. Resolutions indorsing the action of the Republican State Convention were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Democrats of Westchester County will hold a convention at Moran's Hall, White Plains, on Thursday, 15th inst., to nominate candidates for District Attorney, Overseer of the Poor, Justices of Sessions, and a Coroner. The following is the number of delegates to which each town is entitled: Bedford, 3; Cortlandt, 7; East Chester, 4; Greenburg, 6; Harrison, 1; Mount Pleasant, 3; New-Castle, 1; New-Rochelle, 3; North Castle, 1; New-Salem, 1; Ossining, 4; Pelham, 1; Pound Ridge, 1; Rye, 4; Scarsdale, 1; Somers, 1; West Chester, 2; White Plains, 2; Yonkers, 8; Yorktown, 2.

A WHEAT SWINDLE.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN THE GRAIN TRADE—CHICAGO NO. 2 MIXED WITH A POORER QUALITY—THE WESTERN FARMERS VICTIMIZED.

A suspicion has been entertained for some time past both in this market and at Chicago that extensive and shrewdly-managed swindling operations had been carried on in the shipment and sale of wheat between the two points. For a long time the quality of a certain class of wheat received here from Chicago—that known as No. 2—has not compared favorably with the corresponding class received from other points of the West. Accompanying the shipment of all wheat from the West to this market comes a certificate from the inspectors and weighers of the points from which the wheat has been shipped vouching for the quality of the article according to their several standards. But these certificates are not solely relied upon here, and instead of allowing them to take the place of samples, the grain itself is sampled by the buyer in this market, and paid for on its merits. Therefore although Chicago No. 2 has brought better prices, as being of better quality than No. 3 of the same place or elsewhere, still it has not been found equal to the same class from other points. Milwaukee wheat—No. 2, for instance—has ranged during the past year, and even longer, at a much higher price in this market than the same class from Chicago, commanding a premium of from four to seven cents per bushel. No good reason could be assigned for this disparity, and as above mentioned, suspicions were excited that a swindle existed somewhere in the handling of wheat, either at Chicago or some places between there and this port. The result of the swindle has been to substitute a poorer quality for the actual grain delivered out of the elevators at Chicago, always conceding the reliability of the inspectors. But what class of middlemen had perpetrated this fraud, or where the greater portion of it had been accomplished, has been almost impossible to determine.

A few weeks since Mr. Edward Annan, President of the International Elevators and Inspection Association in this City, a corporation which owns several floating elevators in the harbor, and whose business it is to sample each lot of wheat on its arrival from the West, and deliver the sample to the consignee to sell by, wrote to Chief Inspector Harper, of Chicago, asking him to forward official samples of each grade of wheat, according to the standard of inspection in Chicago. The samples were accordingly forwarded in sealed bags, and in due time Mr. Annan replied as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

Mr. William H. Harper, Chief Inspector:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find check for $12 33, for amount of your bill Sept. 19. Please accept our thanks for the samples of wheat. We used all except your No. 2 Chicago, which is better than the No. 2 we are receiving in this market, and were surprised to find it so good, but hope you will keep it up to that standard.

Respectfully yours, E. ANNAN, President.

The noteworthy part of this letter is that Mr. Annan could find no use for an official sample of No. 2 Chicago Spring wheat, there being no wheat in New-York which was similar to the official sample sent him as Chicago No. 2.

In an article commenting on the letter, a Chicago paper says: "Mr. Annan naively expresses surprise to find the real Chicago No. 2 wheat so good; and well he might, for a fraudulent article — really mixed No. 2 and No. 3—has for years been palmed off as Chicago No. 2, while the real grain of that grade has been sold in New-York by sample as something better, or perhaps as Chicago No. 1." The same paper further asserts that nothing has been delivered out of the warehouses of Chicago as No. 2 Spring wheat, except it corresponded strictly with the quality forwarded to Mr. Annan. It is apparent, therefore, that the fraudulent change in the quality of the wheat takes place after it leaves the elevators of that city. This is believed to be done by the mixing of No. 3 wheat with No. 2—about half and half of each—as the grain goes into the vessel. The fraud consists in sending this mixed grain forward with inspection certificates for No. 2 only. This has been known to be done at Buffalo, and in some cases at Chicago. What class of people resort to this criminal practise it is difficult to discover. Some recent developments at Chicago, however, indicate that the operations are carried on in the interest of a few shippers, a dozen or two in number, who own elevators and vessels. The mode of operation is described somewhat as follows: A shipper obtains a certificate for a cargo of, say twenty thousand bushels of wheat, of the quality No. 2, for shipment East. He retains one half of this in the warehouse, while its place is substituted in the vessel by an equal amount of No. 3 quality, well mixed with the other half. This all goes forward under the twenty thousand bushel No. 2 certificate. The half retained may then obtain a new inspection, which cannot be refused, to fill the place of the certificate forwarded with the half and half; or, it may not be inspected at all, but sent forward to be sold in the New-York market, where, as before mentioned, grain is sold on its merits independent of the Chicago certificate. The loss does not, therefore, fall on New-York buyers, but on the Western farmers who sell grain in the Chicago market which is really No. 2 at the depressed price which the fraudulent "Chicago No. 2" has established for it. The real No. 2 arrives in Chicago, is inspected, in and out of warehouse, as No. 2, but comes to this market and sells for a better quality.

A great deal has been done to stop this sort of swindling during the last year and a half, but the difference still existing of three and four cents per bushel between the Chicago and Milwaukee grains of the same grade, shows that considerable fraudulent mixing is still done after it leaves Chicago, where the efforts to put a stop to it have been tolerably successful.

FALL OPENING AT THE PALAIS ROYAL.

The display of Parisian novelties exhibited yesterday at the Fall opening of the Palais Royal, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, attracted a large share of attention. This establishment, though but a few months opened in the City, owing to the excellence of the goods offered to the public, and the superior taste observable in the arrangement of the show-rooms, has become a favorite resort for those who desire to purchase articles of vertu in certain classes of French goods. The large show-windows, facing Union square and Broadway, are among the most attractive in the City, displaying the highest order of artistic taste, while the obliging courtesy of the proprietor, Mr. George Lissner, and the polite attention invariably bestowed upon visitors and customers, have rendered the establishment deservedly popular. The class of goods on view are such as are sought after by the better classes, and few, even among most critical judges of artistic wares, but will meet with novelties of rare excellence and intrinsic merit. The stock now on exhibition is entirely new, and embraces some of the most expensive Parisian novelties in fans, opera-glasses, real shell combs, collarettes, and a variety of other articles on which the highest order of decorative art has been bestowed. The trade of the house is chiefly in fans of the most expensive makes, and in this class of goods there is an endless variety shown at prices ranging from $75 to $150. There are silver fans, fans in pearl, and fans with ostrich tips, which can hardly be surpassed as works of art. Mr. Lissner has facilities for procuring the latest novelties from Paris which place him in a position to keep his stock constantly replenished with the newest goods in the trade.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The committee of the Assembly appointed by the Legislature to revise the present laws in reference to the taxation and assessment of property, and to report as to the modification necessary, which has been sitting in different parts of the State, will hold its first session in this City to-day in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. An informal meeting of some of its members was held yesterday and was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The members of the committee are George S. Batcheller, Saratoga; L. Bradford Prince, Queens; B. F. Brewer, Chautauqua; C. S. Lincoln, Ontario; T. G. Alvord, Onondaga; C. S. Spencer, New-York; Smith M. Weed, Clinton; George M. Beebe, Sullivan; J. Blumenthal, New-York; George H. Beattys, Dutchess, Secretary. The members of the committee present yesterday were Messrs. Alvord, Weed, Lincoln, and Blumenthal.

THE DOG ORDINANCE REPEALED.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday, the resolution repealing the dog ordinance was called up and adopted by all the members except Mr. Simonson. It is to be made operative on and after Wednesday next and the Pound will be closed on that day. Alderman Morris announced to several members that he was satisfied with the result of the ordinance, as seven thousand unmuzzled curs had been killed, and he would ask the Mayor to sign the resolution. All the dog-catchers will be, therefore, out of office in two days.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE.

A seizure was made yesterday by the Custom-house authorities of sixty cases of Briant French peas, at the store of J. N. Galway, No. 1,203 Broadway, on the ground of error in the payment of duties. Mr. Galway states that he purchased the goods from H. K. Thurber in good faith, and was entirely innocent in the transaction. The information which led to the seizure was furnished by C. Litchenberg, No. 579 Broadway, who claims to be the sole authorized agent for the sale of the goods.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin will lecture this evening, at the Academy of Music, on "Oliver Goldsmith."

The following were the arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday: City of Richmond, 492, and China, 333.

The cars of the Second Avenue Railroad are now running from Chatham square to Broadway, through Worth street.

Johanna Parker was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $40 from a sailor named Alfred Bohne.

The total value of silk manufactures landed at the port of New-York during the month of September was $3,198,517.

At the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, a dramatic and musical entertainment was given last night by the Deborah Benevolent Society.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman is expected here from Europe to-day or to-morrow. It is said that he will make Albany his place of residence.

Evening classes in French, German, Spanish, writing, and book-keeping, will be opened this evening by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Woman's Social Education Society will resume its meetings at Plimpton Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Dr. Dutch will read a paper on "Temperance."

Mr. James C. Bayles delivered a humorous lecture in aid of the sick poor of the Home Industrial Schools last evening, in the chapel of the Home for the Friendless.

Mr. Augustus Watters, professor of elocution, gave dramatic recitations at the Leavitt Art Rooms last night, in connection with Rembrandt Peale's painting, "The Court of Death."

Michael O'Connor and George Stern, two bootblacks, were held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $150 worth of cigars from Simon H. Arensberg, of No. 49 Whitehall street.

It may be some consolation to Mr. Kelly, if not to the public, to know that the new budget of accusations is not to be more than one-third of the length of the Mayor's previous document.

A confectioner named Gottlieb Eberle, residing at No. 172 Essex street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $36 worth of vanilla beans from Austin M. Slansson, of No. 32 Dey street.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury Sept. 26, $3,627,731 79; receipts last week, $2,499,486 76; payments, $1,061,118 68; amount on hand Oct. 3, $5,066,081 87.

The German vocal societies are making arrangements for a grand concert in aid of the German Hospital fund, at the Central Park Garden, on the 15th of next month. The affair will be under the direction of Carl Bergmann.

It seems to be generally conceded that Mr. John Kelly will not apply to any of the Police Justices for a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Havemeyer on a charge of libel, but that he will present his complaint before the new Grand Jury with the view to have him indicted.

At the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, the ball season was inaugurated last night by an opening ball, for which extensive arrangements had been made. The Independent Schuetzen Corps and several other German societies and clubs participated in the affair.

The opening of the seventeenth annual session of the Law School of the New-York University took place yesterday. The instruction will be under the supervision of Prof. J. R. Jacques, and Ex-Judge Davies will preside at the moot-courts. Thirty-five students have been enrolled.

Daniel Kiernan was committed in $2,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with snatching a watch and chain from Albert Bauman, of No. 317 Tenth avenue, while the latter was entering the hallway of his house about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The records of the Department of Buildings for the month of September show that seventy-nine buildings have been commenced, 104 completed, and 658 in progress. All the principal places of amusement have been officially inspected in regard to fire-guards, ventilation and egress, and no infractions of law are noted.

"Pagan" O'Leary, of Fenian notoriety, residing at No. 29 Morton street, was attacked in Dover street yesterday morning by four ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch. One of the gang, who gave his name as Timothy Ganey, of No. 32 Madison street, was arrested, and held for trial at the Tombs.

The project of building a new railroad from Philadelphia to this City by the way of the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Yardleyville, on the Delaware, thence to a junction with the Central of New-Jersey to Jersey City, is said to be progressing favorably. According to a Philadelphia paper, the stock is all taken by strong parties, and the money in hand to pay all contracts.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, has granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the alleged German forger, Joseph Schwick. The writ is made returnable on Saturday next, when the question as to whether the prisoner can be held under the present extradition treaty with the German Empire will be argued.

The opening exercises of the thirteenth session of the Orpheon Society's Free Choral Schools will take place this evening at Steinway Hall. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Deems and others. Mr. Jerome Hopkins, the founder of the society's schools, and their present Director, will read a paper upon the "Choral Societies of New-York," and a concert will be given by distinguished artists. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Vice President, will preside.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending 26th amounted to 433,293 tons, and for year, 13,450,659 tons, against 14,759,075 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 1,358,416 tons. Bituminous tonnage for week is 71,041 tons, and for year, 2,441,658 tons, against 2,362,987 tons to same time last year, giving a total for the week of 504,341 tons, and for the year of 15,892,317 tons, against 17,072,062 tons to same time last year, a decrease of 1,125,709 tons.

BROOKLYN.

An increase in the attendance at the night schools of 3,000 over the number in attendance last year is reported.

During the present week a trial will take place at the Navy-yard of the machinery of the new torpedo-boat designed by Admiral Porter. After the trial she will proceed to Washington.

No settlement of the offal-dock question has yet been reached. The Mayor and Controller think it is the duty of the Common Council to designate a dock for the use of the offal contractor.

Messrs. Moulton and Tilton will give bail in $3,000 to-day to appear for trial on the indictments for criminal libel found against them by the Grand Jury at the instance of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn held the first session of its regular yearly meeting yesterday afternoon, in Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's church, on Remson street. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. James Buchanan.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan for the murder of her intimate friend, Miss Margaret Hamil, in the Fall of 1873, will be moved in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at an early day. The defense is said to be without parallel in the law books.

In the civil suit of Edna Dean Proctor against Mr. Francis D. Moulton, in the United States Circuit Court, the complaint has been filed and a rule entered and served on Mr. Moulton, requiring him to serve a written answer within twenty days.

A meeting of the East River Bridge Directors was to have taken place yesterday, but a sufficient number to form a quorum for the transaction of business did not appear at the appointed hour. The next meeting will be held on the 1st of November.

A well-dressed gentleman attempted to jump on the ferry-boat Fulton, of the Fulton Ferry Line, yesterday afternoon, on its 4 o'clock trip from New-York, but miscalculating the distance of the boat from the slip as it moved away, fell into the water. Being a swimmer he easily kept himself afloat until the ferry hands lowered a ladder, by which he gained the dock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The State Board of Assessors have increased the assessed valuation of Westchester County $2,677,723.

George Davis has challenged Benjamin Lent to row a three-mile race, in Whitehall boats, any time the present month, for $20 a side.

James A. Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, has challenged Odell Dyckmann to row a three or five mile race, in a Whitehall boat, for $100, $300, or $500 a side.

Mr. C. B. Dutcher, of White Plains, a few days ago, gathered a fine specimen of the California radish, which measured nineteen inches long and seventeen inches in circumference, and weighed eight pounds and a quarter.

SUICIDE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

George B. Manchester, a resident of Fall River, Mass., committed suicide in the City of Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday afternoon. Some time ago his wife died, leaving to him the care of their three children. The loss affected him considerably, and he was in addition attacked with asthma. On Friday he arrived in Plainfield to visit his brother, whom he had not seen in eight years. He seemed very low spirited, and all attempts to cheer him up were futile. On Sunday afternoon he went to an out-house on the premises and shot himself through the head. The ball lodged in the base of the brain and death ensued almost immediately. County Physician Terrill investigated the case, and gave a permit for burial. The remains will be removed to Fall River to-day.

REV. MR. GLENDENNING'S TRIAL.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, on charges of immoral conduct, preferred by the late Mary E. Pomeroy, will not commence before the Jersey City Presbytery until to-morrow morning. The Presbytery will spend the session to-day in the transaction of common business, the election of a Moderator being among the matters which will engage the attention of the body to-day. Rev. J. C. Edwards, Moderator of the Presbytery, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, in which he says that it is for the Presbytery to decide whether the trial shall be a public trial or not. The constitution of the Presbyterian Church, he says, does not admit of professional counsel in its courts of judicature, but that parties can be supplied with individuals from the Presbytery to conduct their case. Witnesses will be examined under oath or affirmation, and they are requested to be in attendance promptly at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He explains his neglect to answer Mr. Miller's letter requesting permission to be in attendance with a stenographer, by stating that it has not reached him, but that he presumes it is in the hands of Rev. Mr. Moore.

BRUTAL RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

A poor fellow, somewhat the worse for liquor, was ejected from express train No. 4 of the Erie Railway, yesterday afternoon, within a short distance of one of the bridges in the Hackensack Meadows. He had bought a ticket at Paterson for Rutherford Park, and by mistake took an express train, which did not stop at this station. His fare was then demanded to Jersey City, and upon refusing to pay it he was thrown off the cars by three employes. He was then kicked on the head by the conductor, a brute named Boyce, and left bleeding and insensible between the tracks. Shortly after the train left, an up train was seen by the passengers of the down train to stop suddenly at the point where the poor wretch had been left, and a red flag was sent to the rear. The greatest indignation prevailed among the passengers, who believed that the man had been killed.

CREEDMOOR SHORT RANGE—ELIZABETH STREET—LIEUT. HENRY FULTON BEWARE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to trespass on your valuable space, to correct a statement that appeared in your issue of this morning. On Sunday evening about 8:30 o'clock, the classic regions of Elizabeth street were startled by the appearance of an infuriated steer, creating a stampede among the habitués of the aforesaid street. Being informed of the fact, an employe of the Bowery Theatre, having his Creedmoor rifle in the building, sallied forth, well supplied with ammunition, to the scene of action, to confront this rude intruder, and, having advanced within five feet of the foe, leveled his fowling-piece and sent the bullet hissing into the enemy's breast-works, and the poor quadruped fell, pierced to the heart, another victim of American sharp-shooting, to be chronicled in the annals of the history of the Amateur Rifle Association. I write this to contradict the statement of Officer Hanley, who was not within forty yards of the shooting, nor any one else, and I think the credit of this heroic act should belong to him who deserves it, that person being

LIEUT. F. W. HOFELE,
Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Bowery Theatre, and Member of the Amateur Rifle Club.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 5, 1874.

"BIG FRANK" NOT ARRESTED.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., Oct. 5.—The man arrested on suspicion of his being "Big Frank," the escaped convict, proves to be an insane mechanic from Boston.

[Advertisement.]

THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND always buy their hats at the popular KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, thereby securing the handsomest fabrics manufactured in the world. This is an indisputable fact.

Advertisement.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS!—Mark the revival of good times by the purchase of a KNOX Fall style of gentlemen's HATS, an artistic production that excites universal admiration. To do this, make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Rev. Mother Smarius, Sister Tharsilla, Sister Jane, Sister Jannet, Sister Josephine, Sister Xavario, A. B. Hart, Mrs. A. B. Hart, H. Troop, Mrs. H. Troop, Mrs. H. E. Sharpe, Mrs. M. A. Goodnough, James S. Boyd, Thomas Garrett, W. Benjamin, Mr. Moir, Mrs. Reynolds, Thomas Neely, Richard Dooley, G. W. Coster, L. E. Chittenden, Mrs. L. E. Chittenden, H. H. Chittenden Miss Mary Chittenden, Miss Bessie, Chittenden, J. A. Davenport, Mrs. J. A. Davenport, Miss Morris, F. Laurence, Mrs. F. Laurence, John C. Hunter, Barton Gandy, H. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Broderick, Thos. Spaulding, Rev. Henry Hughes, George E. Smith, A. Zerbun, J. W. Hart, A. R. Thompson, Wm. Kelly, A. V. D. Honeyman, D. A. Given, H. Davies, Dyer Williams, A. Dorsy, J. Kennedy, J. Graham, J. Pitts, Mr. Dawah, Col. Thomas H. Hunt, Dr. S. G. Hubbard, Mrs. S. G. Hubbard, Major Frank Eno, Dr. J. C. Gallup, Miss Thorne, Miss Houghton, Miss Cunningham, F. W. Waldo, F. J. Allien, James Mills, D. C. Howell, G. Curtis, W. S. Kahnweiler, Mrs. Chute, Mrs. Parker, James Prescot, Mrs. James Prescot, Rev. F. E. Lawrence, S. C. Mulliken, Mrs. S. C. Mulliken, T. H. Talmadge, G. M. Downes, Joseph F. Plummer, Mrs. Lydia A. Plummer, Mr. Maverick, Mrs. Maverick, C. C. Bradley, Hartmann K. Furness, Mrs. Hartmann K. Furness, G. B. Beecher, Mrs. G. B. Beecher, Thomas Evans, C. A. Dickson, Wm. Edgar, W. Hepworth Dixon, H. Dixon, Mr. Thompson, J. Chapman, W. Ireland, Rev. J. Fogarty, Rev. D. Slatterly, Rev. E. Henneay.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—J. Leisy, George B. Green, P. Dater, Rev. J. T. B. Hodges, Miss Sheridan, Mr. Halliday, Mrs. Halliday and child, Miss Curren, T. O. Robson, Mr. Robson, Miss Mather, Rev. J. W. Hill, Miss Campion, Rev. Mr. Shakelford, Mrs. and Miss Shakelford, Mr. Powell, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Scood, Master Scood, Mr. Shaker, Mrs. Shaker and three children, Miss Vandewater, Mr. Fish.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—A. McCobb, Capt. Hughes, Miss Harris, Rev. P. J. Shand, E. McCrady, Com. C. S. Norton, Rev. J. D. McCollough, Judge Graham, wife, and child, Mrs. J. B. Steele, B. B. Lee Fleming, W. O'Brien, J. Lewith.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Flora E. Rogers, William Westerfield, Jr., Mrs. Westerfield, John G. Lockwood, Madelaide Mayer, Francis Kluxen, Mr. De Waal, Mrs. De Waal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:02 | Sun sets....5:35 | Moon rises..2:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:01 | Gov. Island..5:50 | Hell Gate...7:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Memling, (Br.,) Watson, Rio Janeiro Sept. 8, via St. Thomas 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevens; Henry Chauncey, Rathburn, Aspinwall Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Campa Emilia, (Ital.,) Jaecarino, Gibraltar, A. P. Agresta; Magdalena, (Ger.,) Henke, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.

Barks Hattie M. Bain, (of Portland,) Thestrup, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to B. Rionca & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton; A. J. Pope, (Ger.,) Seefield, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dagmar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork, C. Tobias & Co.; Fra Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Buscoglis, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Nuven San Maria, (Ital.,) Olivari, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Veneranda, (Ital.,) Lauro, Civite Vecchia, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ella Moore, (Br.,) Masters, Dunkirk, France, Simpson & Shaw; Attilla, (Norw.,) Falck, Norfolk, Va., Tetens & Bockmann; Magdalena, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, D. & A. De Lima; Nellie S. Guest, (Br.,) Messenger, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Luigi, (Ital.,) Durante, Limerick, J. Benham; R. C. Bulgin, (Ger.,) Koop, Galveston, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Max, (Ger.,) Hulgin, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jun & Son; Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, Stettin 33 ds., in ballast to Marcus Hunter & Co.; Peter Roberts, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McDonald, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 260 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux; Nancy, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Pernambuco via Long Island Sound 32 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co., vessel to C. W. Bertaux; C. Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McBurnie, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds., with 210 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Henry Bushman, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 385 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux; Caledonia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Layton, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds., with 200 tons plaster and 1 passenger to C. W. Bertaux; Bill Baxter, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Baxter, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 255 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux; Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, Port Spain, Tr., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Maggie Abbott, Abbott, Para, Brasil, Burdett & Pond; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship P. Calland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, via Plymouth 23d, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 3, lat. 43, lon. 61 W., spoke bark Henry, (Ger.,) 4th, lat 41 15, lon. 66, saw a White Star steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Sept. 23, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Rathburn, Aspinwall Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Memlino, (Br.,) Watson, Rio Janeiro Sept. 8, via St. Thomas 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston Sept. 27, via Key West Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Sept. 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 28 cabin and 186 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) Henke, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence to George's Shoals light easterly winds; since variable winds.

Ship C. F. Sargent, (new, 1,704 tons, of Yarmouth, Me.,) Swett, Portland 7 ds., in ballast to Gilchrist, White & Co. Will load for San Francisco in Sutton & Co.'s Line.

Bark Hattie M. Bain, (of Portland,) Thestrup, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to B. Rionda & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Johannes, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Hamburg 46 ds., with empty barrels to Herm. Koop & Co.

Brig Mary Gibbs, of Whittemore, Stettin 38 ds., in ballast to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Peter Roberts, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McDonald, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 260 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Nancy, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Pernambuco, via Long Island Sound 32 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. (Incorrectly reported 4th.)

Brig C. Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McBurnie, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds., with 210 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Harvey, (Br.,) Bishop, Goose River, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. Jeddo, (Br.,) Calder, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to J. H. Winchester & Co.
Schr. Henry Bushman, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 385 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.
Schr. Caledonia, of Parrsboro, N. S., Layton, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds. with 200 tons plaster and 1 passenger to C. W. Bertaux.
Schr. Bill Baxter, of Windsor, N. S., Baxter, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 255 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.
Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. B. B. Darling, Pendleton, Boston.
Schr. T. J. Trafton, Trafton, Boston.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Florence Dean, Collins, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. James Alderdice, Rockwell, Fall River.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Fall River.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Douglas, Fall River.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, Fall River.
Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Sleeper, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. West Wind, Tracy, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Lawrence, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Mist, Muncy, Boston, for Trenton.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Dighton.
Schr. S. S. Nash, Nash, Westerly.
Schr. Fly, Carter, Wareham.
Schr. Lucy Baker, Allen, Bristol.
Schr. Ellen Louisa, Bishop, Bristol.
Schr. Cabinet, Westfall, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sawha, Kelly, Newport.
Schr. Boaz, Kane, Belfast, for Rondout.
Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Para, Cales, Machias, with lumber to order.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime for Richmond, Va.
Schr. Arcilla, Colwell, of and from St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to order.
Schr. Castalia, (Br.,) Gale, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. H. G. Bird, Blackington, Rockland, with stone for Norfolk.
Schr. Clara Rankin, Sawyer, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. General Howard, Erskine, Gardiner, with lumber to order.
Schr. Julia Decker, Wellfleet, with fish to order.
Schr. Eagle, Atkins, Providence.
Schr. Haze, Spencer, Providence.
Schr. Thomas H. Havens, Rackett, Providence.
Schr. Charlie Miller, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Andrew Peters, Rowe, Providence.
Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Providence.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. Sunny Shower, Wood, Providence.
Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Orizimbo, Guptil, Providence.
Schr. Cerro Gordo, Champlin, Providence.
Schr. J. M. Broomell, Douglas, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. M. F. Cushman, Walls, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixson, Providence.
Schr. Jennie Rodgers, Rodgers, Providence.
Schr. Willard, Anderson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Charger, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvia, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. William Bement, Wiggins, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen Romell, Corson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Memento, White, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. D. L. Sturgess, Chase, Hyannis.
Schr. Jesse Williams, Seaward, Portsmouth, for do.
Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket.
Schr. A. H. Belden, Grumley, Pawtucket.
Schr. Palma, Weeks, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. American Eagle, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Benjamin English, Baker, New-London.
Schr. E. Flower, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hudson, Babcock, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. C. Hart, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. B. B. Church, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. H. T. Hedges, Harper, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fred Hall, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for Rondout.
Schr. A. Terrill, Crockett, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. George A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Charles Westcott, Westcott, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Sterling, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. S. Mount, Davis, Somerset, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Congress, York, Bath, with lumber, for Newark.
Schr. Pampero, Matthiesen, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber.
WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—Arr. steamers William Crane, from Boston; Blackstone, from Providence; schrs. Samuel Wood, from New-York; Martha J. Granger, from do.; Edwin S. Taylor, from Hartford.

Cld. steamers George Appold, for Boston; William Woodward, for New-York; William Whildin, for Philadelphia; bark Caroline, for Rotterdam; brig Chowan, for Rio; schr. Brigadier, for Boston.

Sld. brig Mary Rice, for Rio.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Arr. steamers Alhambra, (Br.,) Doane, from Charlottetown; Linda, (Br.,) Clements, from Yarmouth, N. S.; Norman, Nickerson, from Philadelphia; ship Union, Greenleaf, from Leghorn; bark Nottingen, (Norw.,) Olsen, from Gottenburg; schrs. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, from Raritan River; Palladium, Ryder, from do.; Hattie N. Fuller, Hart, from Weehawken; Silver Spray, Osborne, from Rondout.

The bark Dirigo, Thorn, from Sagua, came up from Quarantine to-day.

The steamer Flag, Capt. Foster, from Boston, for Charleston, S. C., which was ashore on Lovell's Island, got off at high water Sunday evening, and having sustained no damage proceeded to sea.

Also arr. steamer Reading, Colburn, from Philadelphia; schrs. Charles Russell, Bourne, from Goree; Hattie E. Sampson, Davis, from Savannah; John H. Kranz, Pitcher, from Baltimore; Lottie Beard, Perry, from Philadelphia; Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from do.; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, from Rondout; J. H. Bartlett, Kelly, from do.; Terrapin, Wooster, from Weehawken; War Steed, Phinney, from do.; James Barrett, Smith, from Port Johnson; D. M. French, Childs, from do.; Edward Kidder, Phinney, from Elizabethport.

Below coming up, schrs. Ella A. Stimpson and active.

Cld. steamers Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, for Liverpool; Nereus, Bearse, for New-York; bark Sarah, (Br.,) Tilley, for Genoa, via New-Orleans; barkentine Trio, (Dutch,) Westervelt, for South America, via Brunswick, Ga.; brigs Brothers, (Br.,) Sanford, for England, via Charleston, S. C.; Giles Loring, Loring, for Cow Bay, C. B.

Sld. steamer Harrisburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; ship Garibaldi, from do.; ship Martha Bowker, from do.; barks Rome, from Cronstadt; Fryso, from New-York; Christine, from Bowyer; Nellie Moody, from Sydney, C. B.; brig Lempio, from London; schrs. Charlie Berckie, from Philadelphia; Major Lawrence, from do.; Daylight, from Baracoa; Emerson Rokes, from Weymouth; W. G. H. White, from New-York; brigs Dorrathy, from Hamburg; Medea, from New-York; schr. W. J. Parks, from do.; bark Kong Carl, from Gloucester, Eng.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5.—The English yacht Drocana arr. here this morning from Halifax, en route for Nassau.

Passed in for Richmond, schr. Louisa Bliss, for Boston.

In the Roads, brigs Cupela, for London; Strasta, for Trieste; Mary Allerton, for Rio Grande; Andrea, for Rio; all from Richmond.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 5.—Sld. ships John Parker, for Balize, La.; Lizzie Moss, for Savannah. A large number of vessels passed out from above yesterday. About 30 schooners are in the harbor. Wind, N. N. W.

Arr., yesterday, schr. Isabella, with cocoanuts, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 5.—Arr. at the Passes steamer Cortes, from New-York; ships Algoma, from Antwerp, and Ellen Southard, from Revel; barkentine Laurita, from Rio Janeiro; monitor Canonicus, from Pensacola.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 5.—Passed up, steamers Roman, from Boston; Hunter, from Providence; also a schr., probably the Roque Alava, from Baracoa.

Passed down, Norwegian ship Hercules, for Antwerp; steamer Equator, for Charleston. The Equator ran ashore Saturday evening, near the Ridge, but was hauled off last evening by the steamer Alliance, bound up from Richmond, and the tug George E. Kerfoot. The Equator proceeded on her voyage.

Passed down, schr. A. D. Scull, for Aspinwall; ship Aranak, for South-west Pass, La.; bark Der Kleine Heinrich, for Hull, Eng.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Cld. Steam-ships Rattlesnake, for Boston; brig G. F. Geery, for Key West, from Gibraltar, for orders; schrs. Howard A. Hunt, for Galveston.

Arr. steam-ships Lancaster, from Boston; Rattlesnake, from do.; Yazoo, from New-Orleans via Havana; schrs. Geo. Henry, from Rappahannock; Wm. P. Orr, from Milton, Del.

PORT ROYAL, Oct. 5.—Sld. on the 1st inst., ship Abagail, for London.

Arr. schr. Silver Spray, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 5.—Arr. ships Universe, Jones, from Liverpool; Lawrence Brown, Williams, from do.; barks Albina, Daggett, from New-York; Neland, Tallakson, from do.; Dartmouth, Burns, from Sydney; schr. Thomas R. Pillsbury, from Southport; steamer Herman Livingstone, from New-York.

At Tybee, schr. Delhi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Ossoinack, (Aust.,) Ossoinack, from Londonderry, which arr. 3d, is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co., (not as before reported.)

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 5.—The steamer Prussian, from Quebec, arr. yesterday morning; H. M. S. Zephyr arr. yesterday from Quebec; and the Admiral's ship Bellerophon this morning at 7 o'clock.

The yacht Palmer sld Sunday for New-York.

The steamer Falmouth, from Portland, arr. at 1 o'clock this morning, and the Carroll, from Boston, came in an hour later. The latter left for Charlottetown at noon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Sld. for the United States: Sarah Douglas, Behrend, St. Pauli, George, Gylfe, Joseph Fish, and Dexterous.

Arr. out on the 3d inst.: Myronna, Anna, Mary L. Peters, and Adelgunde.

Arr. out on the 4th inst.: City of Corinth, Toledo, Ontario, Georgia, Alessandro T., Mary Ida, and Regina.

Arr. out on the 5th inst.: Forest Princess, Agnes Campbell, Quickstep, Energia, and Charlie Hickman.

Also arr. out: Rosina.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 5.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Sept. 23; and the White Star Line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Kidder, from New-York, Sept. 26, both for Liverpool, have touched here, the former at noon yesterday, and the latter at 4:30 this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 5.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Sept. 24, for Hamburg, reached here at 9:30 o'clock last night.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 5.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, Leitch, from New-York Sept. 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8:30 to-night.

FINE ELECTRO SILVER PLATE,
Manufactured by
THE
Meriden Britannia Co.,
No. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.
First Premium Awarded by the American Institute 1873.
FOR
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
EXTRACT FROM JUDGES' REPORT.
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS.
Black and Colored Gros Grains.
Special attention is called to our choice assortment of these fine Silks, which were made expressly for our retail sales, comprising all new and desirable colorings.
Our experience in selling these goods warrants the statement that they are the best Silks in this market, offered at anything like corresponding prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

Two hundred dollars in currency seems very low price for a pair of fine white solitaire Diamond Studs or Ear-rings, weighing 2 carats, yet this is the price they are offered at by HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
Ready-Made and Custom
CLOTHING.
New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks, English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.
HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOYNTON'S
BRICK SET AND PORTABLE
GAS-TIGHT FURNACES,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HEATING
Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.
Are unequaled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY and FREEDOM FROM GASES.
"OUR FAVORITE," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Range;
"STANDARD," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Heating and Cooking Range;
"PROGRESSIVE" Low Double Oven Range;
"CABINET" and "BOYNTON" Portable Hot Closet Range;
HOTEL and RESTAURANT DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, are the most efficient Ranges in market.
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-Place Heaters, the most powerful in use.
HEATING, COOKING, and LAUNDRY STOVES, Manufactured by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st., N. Y. Call and examine or send for circulars.

The Industrial Exhibition Company,
No. 9 Pine st., New-York.
SECOND SERIES DRAWING.
This is to certify that at the Series Drawing publicly held this 5th day of October, 1874, at Steinway Hall, in the City of New-York, the following forty series were drawn, viz:
Series 270, 1010, 1190, 1258, 1762, 1995, 2217, 2700, 2704, 2711, 2731, 2880, 3833, 4172, 4639, 4664, 4816, 4382, 5047, 5231, 5459, 6084, 6189, 6503, 6590, 6691, 6825, 6987, 7047, 7578, 7761, 7823, 8077, 8473, 8580, 8619, 8865, 8938, 9223, 9989.
The allotment of Premiums will take place, according to the plan of redemption, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1874, when the 4,000 Premium Bonds, comprising the above forty series, will be redeemed, and Premiums, amounting to $150,000, will be distributed among said 4,000 bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.
F. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., Financial Agents, No. 23 Park Row, New-York.
I hereby certify that the above drawing was held in my presence, and sworn to as to the correctness of the same by the above officers of the Industrial Exhibition Company, before me, this 5th day of October, 1874.
M. TURNER FORMAN,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York, No. 67 University place.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co
SUGAR REFINERS,
No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,
Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

BROWNE'S
Metallic Weather Strips
812 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT.
Depot, 246 Grand st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

LIFE STOCK MARKETS.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CITY MARRIAGE IN PRUSSIA.

AT IT AGAIN.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing all particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—FALL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, Sept. 23 and 24, at 9 A. M. For catalogue and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAML. KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACHS'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner 47th st.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goodby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

EVENING CLASSES.
The Young Men's Christian Association open their classes on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Instruction will be given in French, German, Spanish, penmanship, and book-keeping. Membership ticket $5 per annum, which admits to the above classes, gymnasium, baths, lectures, social reunions, library, and reading-room.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, HIGHER mathematics, penmanship taught without classes; foreigners' English; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons advanced privately. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HARVARD GERMAN EVENING CLASSES, corner 6th av. and 42d st., commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M.; tuition, $10 a quarter. Apply for circulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

OUTFITS IN SIX HOURS.

In this department we are offering full lines in all the Mourning Specialties, and call attention to our assortment of Drap d'Almas, in silk and wool, and all wool; Drap d'Ete, Pim's Irish Poplins, Camel's Hair Cloths, Cashmeres and Merinoes, Diagonal Serges, Empress Bombazines, Henriettas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Alpacas, &c. These goods are in full lines, and at reasonable prices. Also, Courtald's English Crepes. Full lines of Crape Goods, Collars, Caps, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, &c., &c.

MOURNING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.
They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.
They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.
Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence in a respectable family to teach the English branches and music; no objections to the country; references given and required. Address W. A. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is also qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address E. F. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WITH HIGHEST CITY reference, desires private pupils; preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires an engagement. Address Box No. 212, Princeton, N. J.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.
By order, W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which time bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.
W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of election will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874. Polls open at 3 o'clock and close at 4 P. M.
E. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874. }
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874. }
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.
Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.
Transact a General Banking Business, **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.
ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.
MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.
EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—BONDHOLDERS

NOTICE.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Company will be held at the office of GEORGE W. WARREN & CO., No. 60 State st., Boston, on THURSDAY next, Oct. 8, at 12 M. It is important that each and every bondholder be represented at this meeting, as the sale of the property under the mortgage is to take place Oct. 14, 1874.
CHARLES CUSHMAN,
MATTHEW BARTLETT,
Two of the Committee of the Bondholders.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nu ssaa st.

Houston and Texas Central Railway

1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.
10,000	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.
30,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1914.
4,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.
4,000	Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.
10,000	Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.
25,000	Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
5,000	Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100	Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.
100	Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
500	Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
50	Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
100	Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.
414	Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
130	Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$5,200	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.
10,000	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
360	Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.
$10,000	Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
50,000	New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885.
100,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.
50,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.
10,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.
190,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.
1,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.
200	Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.
800	Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
600	Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.
150	Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each.
15	Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.
162	Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, }
WILLIAM A. HAINES, } Executors.
DOUGLAS MERRITT, }

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 8 BROAD ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874. }
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.
The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Algeria, Saturday, Nov. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday...Oct. 31
California, Saturday. Oct. 17	Elysia, Saturday....Nov. 7
Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24	Victoria, Saturday. Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Roculowx	Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Danré	Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, Surmont	Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, Trud lle	Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain.......Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA............Thursday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH	Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

OHIO............Oct. 8	*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29
*KENILWORTH....Oct. 15	PENNSYLVANIA.....Nov. 5
INDIANA.........Oct. 22	ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA	Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA	Thursday, Oct. 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

ATLAS MAILLINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA and SAVANILLA.
ANDES....................Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA....................Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL....................Oct. 8
ATLAS....................Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 8.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
R. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 1. 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1. 12:00 M.
Friday, 2d....... 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d........ 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d..... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th....... 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th.... 12:00 M.	Tuesday, 6th...... 4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th..... 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 8th... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th....... 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th...... 3:00 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE, }
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND, }
my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
Administrators.
mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
Executors.
ap6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
au4-1aw6mTu* of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS, Sole Acting Executrix.
s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.
ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

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